NOTICE.—The public is hereby informed, that the processions of the TABOOT will be on the Bhendy Bazar Road from midnight on Monday the 25th till three o'clock A. M. on Tuesday the 26th instant; and again from noon till 6 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday the 26th instant. It is particularly desired that Europeans and other persons not concerned in the Mohurrum, will refrain from driving or riding along the said Road during the time these processions last.

J. A. FORBES,
Act. Sen. Mag. of Police.

Bombay, 22d March, 1839.

اشتهار

خبردادہ میشود کہ صاحبان انگریزان وغیرہ ہم
قوم ہارا کہ از عاشورا علاقہ دارند باشند با
اوشان چنان حکم است کہ بہ شب عاشورا از
نیم شب تا ساعت سہ و بروز عاشورا از ساعت
دو ازدہ تا ساعت شش در راہ بیبندي بازار
کاري واسپ را بوقت گشت تابوت ها رفتن
وہ وا نیدن بل کلی موقوف فرمودہ است

۲۲ مارچ ۱۸۳۹

جے ئے فاربس
آکٹنگ سنیر ماجستریٹ اف پولس

ખબર

શરવે•લોકોને•જાણીતા•કરેચજે • —આવ
તા•શનિવારે•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•ને•અધરાતથી
તે•પાછલી•રાતનાં•કલાક ૩ સુધી•તથા•અંગ
ઇવારે•તારીખ ૨૬ મી•ચાલતા•મડીનાંની •
બપોરથીતે•શાંજનાં•કલાક ૬ સુધી•એ•વેલા
એ•તાબુતો•કરવા•લીકી•બજારનાં•રસતા •
ઉપર•નીકલશે•તેથી•શરવે•અંગરેજે•તથા •
બીજા•લોકો•જેકે•એ•મોકોરંમમાં•હલાકો•
નડી•રાખતા•હોયે•તેઓએ•એ•ઉપર•કરેલા
રસતા•ઉપર•ગાડી•તથા•શવારીનાં•ધોડાઉં•
તાબુતો•કરવાના•બુકરર•વખત•સુધી•દોરાવ
વા•નડી—તા• ૨૨ મી•મારચ ૧૮૩૯ *
જે—એ—કારભારા
આકટીગ•શીનીયર•માજીસતરેટ
આકટ•પોલીશ•

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Petition of JAMES BARRON *of Bombay British, Inhabitant, who lately carried on the trade and business of a watch maker, Silversmith, and Jeweller in Bombay aforesaid, under the name and firm of* JAMES BARRON *and Company, an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed Insolvent, hath filed a Schedule of his estate and effects in my office, and that by order of the said Court, bearing date the eighteenth day of March instant, the matters of the said Insolvent's Petition, are to be heard on the third Monday in the month of April next.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvent, must give notice thereof to the Chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the hearing, and also file his claim together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's office, Fort, Bombay
this 19th day, of March, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.---Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administration in the Goods of THOMAS GREEN, late Bombay Mariner and W. D. CRUICKSHANKS late a Captain in the Military Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, severally deceased, may be granted to OSWALD WILLIAM KETTERER Esq. Registrar of the said Court, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 22nd day of March 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular the Goods, Chattels, rights and credits of the estate and effects of WILLIAM GIMBAR, late a Senior Pilot in the East India Company's Service, deceased, may be granted to Elizabeth Gimbar, the Widow of the said deceased; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1839.

H. A. WOODHOUSE,
Petitioner's Proctor.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 23 MARCH, 1839. No. 3223.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Patent Felt Sheathing for Ships *Bottoms*, received per "*Bolton*."

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO.

Bombay, 23d March, 1839.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, *Sherry Wine* from the Firm of Messrs. J. A. DE APALATEGUI AND CO., Xeres de la Frontera, in Butts, Hhds., and quarter Casks, at Rs. 700 per Butt of 130 Gallons, or in Bottle, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

Genuine Port Wine in 4 and 6 Dozen Cases, at Rs. 20 per Dozen.

EDMOND BIBBY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 23d March, 1839.

DIRECT from the PROPRIETORS in cases of a dozen quarts, of very Superior qualities.

	Rs.		Rs.
Branne Monton	25	Old Cognac at	10, 18.
Chateau Lafitte	30	White Vinegar	10.
Salad Oil	18	Liqueurs assortics	20.
Champagne d' Ai (1 doz. pints)	15		

To close accounts, Good sound St. Julien Medoc ₱ 10. doz. at Rs. 6-8 and 10.
Grunaud Larose ₱ Do. ₴ 7.

Orders will be Registered for the following expected per Josephine and Paquebot Bordclais No, 2. from Bordeaux in a fortnight.

Fresh Salted Beef and Pork in Keg 56lb nett Rs 25.
Old Cognac in case of 12 Pints 10.
Do. do. do. Keg of 8 and 15 Gallons @ 33. and 60.
A small Stock of Superior Foolscap Paper.

Apply to A. WILLAUME & Co. Mil. Square.

TO be had at Mr, LAURENCE BARRETTO'S Warehouse at Poonah, the following superior Liquors, from Eminent Houses, which can be had in any quantity required. They can also be had at his Shops at Sholapore and Mahbleshwar.

Geneva Schedam.....In stone bottles.
Ditto From Cockburn & Co...In quart do.
Ditto ditto..In Square case do. large, 15 in number.
Ditto ditto..In do. in 12 do. Small.
Old Tom—Dunbar & Co. In Case Bottles
" Spanforth and—Son In quart. do.
Whiskey..... do.
English Brandy By various Houses ditto.
French ditto Balguarie In Cases of 1 doz. each.
Ditto Ditto from various Houses, do.
Jamaica Rum.....In quart bottles.

Poonah Warehouse 19*th March* 1839.

AN EXTENSIVE SALE OF GLASS WARE.

TO BE POSITIVELY SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. This day the 23rd Instant, at their Rooms, consisting of elegant massive 6 and 8 light Chandeliers with plated branches and rich cut pans, rosettes, and centre pieces, large, middle, and small sized engraved and plain Shades; Rich cut Diamond Glass Candlesticks with long Drops; Goblet Burners with brass Sockets, Vase Lamps of sizes, Engraved India Shades, Etruscan frosted Lamps; cut Tumblers, Wine, Claret, and liqueur Glasses; Jelly Glasses and Covers; Green, Blue, purple and white finger Cups, Wine Coolers with best cut edges, and a variety of Ship Tumblers.

On the same day will be sold Gungowder in Barrels and Cannisters, Boxes of fine fresh Manilla Cigars, and the following Invoice of books, the book of Royalty, Pearls of the East, Sporting by Nimrod, Stanfields sketches on the Moselle, Richardson's Sketches, all with beautiful plates, Confessions of an Elderly Lady and Gentleman, Sketches by Boz-Oliver Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, D'Israeli's Works, Encyclopœdia of Geography 3 vols, Lady Blessingtons works, Memoirs of Sir Wm. Knighton, Pascal Bruno, Vienna and the Austrians, Cooper's Italy, Outward bound, Pickwick Club, Sketch of Cabul and Affghanistan with Map, Homers Iliad, Pinnocks England, Marryatts works complete; Cashmere Shawls, Gun Locks, Grey Sheetings, Bleached Jaconets, Cheese, a small quantity of Prime York Hams, and a few dozen superior Champaigne in Pints and Quarts.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday, the 25th March 1839, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence (the late Adawlut) in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, the elegant household furniture, &c. of BAZET DOVETON, Esq. consisting of Plate, Plated, and rich cut glass ware, Superior China Ware of the richest patterns, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, from "Copeland and Garrett's," Damask Couches, Chairs, Book Cases, Tables, a collection of Shells, Argand hanging Lamps, Wall Shades, Vase Lamps, Table Shades, elegant Articles of Bijouterie, Cooking Utensils; three Palanquins in excellent order, an English built Barouchet, and a variety of other Articles. Particulars will appear in Catalogues and the property is now on view.

EDULJEE CURSETJEES SON'S will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday next the 27th instant at their Rooms—a variety of Goods, the property of Deceased Officers—vizt. Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cots, Plated, Glass and Queens Ware, Wallshades with drops and pans, China sugar Jars, Books, Guns and Pistols, a Canteen, Wearing Apparel and Sundries.

At 12 o'clock a Bengal Built Palanquin.

Bombay, 23rd March 1839.

MUSSOORIE HOTEL, Cards containing all particulars can be had on Application to MR. WEBB.---Mussooree, 1st March, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday the 2d Proximo, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "*Shrubbery*," the Household Furniture and Property of the Honorable J. A. DUNLOP, Esq. leaving Bombay—The same consists of handsome Plated Ware, Glass, Breakfast, Dinner and Desert Services; handsome Household Furniture of every description; a very handsome Rose-wood "*Una Corda Patent Self Adjusting*" Pianoforte made by "*Robert Wales*"; Pedestal and Suspending Argand Lamps; a handsome Eight-Day French Clock; Wall Shades with cut Pans and Drops; a Patent Steel Spring bed for large Bedstead; a Mahogany Steel Spring Couch and a pair of Mahogany Easy Chairs upon the same principle; Dispense Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

ALSO.

A light Posting English Chariot with Harness, a double bodied Cabriolet Phaeton with Rumble (made to order for this country by "Fife" of Long Acre) and nearly new Harness; two pairs of Grey Carriage Horses; a Grey Saddle Horse; Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles; two Palanquins, &c. &c.

Patterns of the Dinner and Breakfast Service may be seen at the Rooms of the Advertizers.

Catalogues are published and the Property be on view from the date of the departure of the Steamer this month.

No. 10 *Forbes Street Bombay*, 23*d March*, 1839.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENCY.—11 CORNHILL AND 8 ST. MARTINS PLACE CHARING CROSS. CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has the pleasure to announce that he has recently entered into arrangements for extending the advantages of his Agency Establishment, and affording to his friends increased facilities for the transaction of EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CONNECTED WITH INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The great increase of engagement which has resulted from the character of his Establishment, has induced him to receive two Gentlemen as Partners, from whose exertions attention and experience combined with his own, he anticipates the greatest benefit to his correspondants.

Captain Grindlay avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgements for the extended and cordial support he has hitherto received.

Referring to the experience of the past as evidence of the zeal and care which may be relied upon for the future, Captain Grindlay has only to announce that the business will in future be carried on under the Firm of "Grindlay, Christain and Mathews."

A SECOND CLUB OF 15 TICKETS IN THE 64TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHND & Co. Beg to acquaint the public, that they have made a Second Club of Fifteen Tickets of the 1st Class of the above Lottery, divided into (50) fifty Shares, each at Rupees (13) Thirteen, on the same terms and conditions as the first Club, as published in the Bombay *Courier* under date the 9th March 1839.—Bombay, 20th March, 1839.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the first Class are for sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHND AND C.'s, opposite to the General Post Office, at the following prices, viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees 41 each.
Half Do. at ,, .. 20½ ,,
Quarter Do. at ,, .. 10¼ ,,

TERMS CASH.

The Drawing of the First Class will take place on the 10th April.—Bombay, 20th March 1839.

THE SIXTY FOURTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A FEW Tickets and Shares in the First Class of the above Lottery are for Sale at BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA'S, at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co., at the following Prices, viz.:—

Whole Ticket, at Rupees 41 each.
Half....Ditto.....do.. 20½ ,,
Quarter..Ditto.....do.. 10¼ ,,

TERMS CASH.---Bombay, 22d March, 1839.

A THIRD CLUB ON 31 TICKETS OF THE 64TH MADRAS GOVERMENT LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to accquaint the public that he has made a third Club of 31 Tickets of the First Class of the above Lottery, divided into 68 shares, each at Rupees 20 on the same terms and conditions as the second Club, as published in the Bombay Courier of 16th instant, and in the Bombay Gazette of 20th instant.—Bombay 22 March, 1839.

TO BE LET, a House No. 3 in Rutherfield Street.

Do. in Matoonga.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee*, 23d March 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st January 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 23d March 1839.

139979

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE PUBLISHED, IN A FEW DAYS, A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th instant and Nizam's the Army to 15th January last.—Courier Office, 23rd March, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19*th March* 1839.

No. 165.—Ensign J. E. Taylor, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Mahratta Interpreter to that Regiment.---Date of appointment 16th February 1839.

No. 166.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Ensign G. A. Leckie, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of that Regiment, on its removal from Ahmednuggur to Poona, and during its separation from Regimental Head Quarters.

No. 167.—The following temporary arrangements in the Scinde Reserve Force, made by Brigadier Valiant, K. H. are confirmed, vizt.

Captain Brett, Artillery, to act as Commissary of Ordnance to the Scinde Reserve Force, from the 1st ultimo, during the absence of Brevet Captain Farquharson.

Captain Nayler, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, to act as Pay Master to the Scinde Reserve Force, during the absence of Captain Corsellis, from the 1st ultimo.

Lieutenant Hart, 2nd Grenadier, Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Assistant Commissary General, and in charge of the Sudder Bazar to the Scinde Reserve Force, till the arrival of Lieutenants Whichelo and Preedy, or till further orders.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut.Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18*th March* 1839.

No. 24.—Lieutenant F. T. Powell, of the Indian Navy, employed on the survey of the Gulf of Manaar, is permitted to visit the Presidency on leave of absence on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 20*th March*, 1839.

No. 25.—Assistant Surgeon Broadhurst, is directed to proceed to the Presidency, as the Officer in waiting for the Indian Navy, and eventually for the purpose of relieving Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn.

No. 26.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed viz.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Lieutenant Sharp, to the command of the Hon'ble Company's Brig Euphrates, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Stalkart" from the 6th February last.

Mr. Midshipman C. Hewitt, to the charge of the Bheema Pattamar, from the 12th February last.

Mr. Ommenney, Acting Clerk of the Clive, from the 8th February last.

Mr. Ommenney, Acting Clerk of the Clive, proceeding to join that vessel, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Shooner Emily, from the date of the sailing of that Vessel.

Assistant Apothecary White, proceeding to the Persian Gulf to join the Hon'ble Company's Sloop of War Elphiustone, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Atalanta at the Warrant Office's Table, from the 1st to the 12th August 1838.

Assistant Apothecary Baccus, proceeding to the Indus to join the Hon'ble Company's Brig Euphrates as Supernumerary, to be accommodated with a passage on board the "Hannah" from the date of the sailing of that vessel.

Mr. Atkinson 2nd Assistant to the Master Attendant, and Boats Crew, (26 in number) proceeding on special duty, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Atalanta, and provisioned from that Vessel, from the 21st February last.

Do..do.. Ten Engineers, Five Seamen One Assistant Drillers, Eleven Carpenters, Two Lascars, and Ten Ship Lascars, from the 21st February last.

The undermentioned Individuals proceeding to Aden, attached to Captain Foster, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice, from the 25th February last.

1 Sub-Conductor.
1 Draftsman.
1 Interpreter.
1 Personal Servant.

BY COLONEL CAMPBELL, H. C. AGENT IN EGYPT.

For accommodating Eleven Engineers sent out from England by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, for the Indian Navy, with a passage on board the Atalanta, from Suez to the Presidency, from 17th January to the 15th Feb. last.

BY COMMANDER DENTON, OF THE H. C. SLOOP OF WAR COOTH.

Mr. Midshipman Nesbitt, proceeding from Aden, to the Presidency, on medical certificate, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Atalanta, from the 11th to the 15th February last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 16*th March*, 1839.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector and magistrate of Poona, received charge of that collectorate from Mr. R. Mills on the 5th instant.

Mr. W. E. Frere, acting first assistant to the collector of Poona, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 14th January last.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, acting collector of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, from the 23rd January last to the 4th ultimo.

Bombay Castle 19*th March*, 1839.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector of Poonah, is allowed to proceed on deputation into the districts, to make the Jumabundy settlement.

Mr. W. Courtney, fist assistant to the collector of Rutnagerree, joined his station on the 14th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14*th March* 1839.

In consequence of the present state of the health of the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, preventing his proceeding to a distant station, the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend J. H. Hughes, from the chaplaincy of Surat, to that of Mhow and Indore, to which he will proceed as soon as he can make the requisite arrangements.

The Governor in Council has been further pleased to direct, that the Reverend W. K. Fletcher resume his former duties at Byculla, as soon as he is sufficiently recovered from the injury he has lately sustained.

Bombay Castle, 16*th March* 1839.

The Reverend S. F. Pemberton, M A. Chaplain at Deesa, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st April to the 1st May, to visit the presidency, on the urgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 13th instant	Chests 1,834
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant	146
Total	19,105

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 12th instant	Chests 8,250
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant	68
Total	8,318

MALWA.

Passes granted up to the 5th instant	Chests 18,755
IMPORTED.	
From the 10th October 1838 to the 12th instant	Chests 18,959
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant	146
Total	19,105
EXPORTED.	
From the 8th November 1838 to the 12th instant	Chests 8,250
Ditto from the 13th to the 19th instant	68
Total	8,318

Bombay, 20th March 1839. F. BOURCHIER,—*Opium Agent.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—In the correspondence between the members of the Committee of the Bombay Chartered Bank, and myself, which you did me the favor to publish in the Bombay Courier of Saturday last, the 16th Instant reference is made by me in Letter No. 5. to a Pamphlet entitled "*Proceedings relative to the establishment of a Public Bank in Bombay*" printed at the office of the Bombay Times.

Those proceedings are prefaced by an introduction, of which the earlier portion will suffice for my present purpose. It runs thus. "The subjoined statements "and proceedings relative to the Establishment of a "public Bank in Bombay, are respectfully submitted "to the attention of the Hon'ble the Court of Direc- "tors, of the British Parliament and the British "Public. *They are left without commentary, to tell "their own simple story*, and to reveal to our country- "men at home, at least in one Instance, the working "of that petty Jealousy, which has for years endea- "voured to thwart the prosperity and improvement "of Western India."

The Pamphlet does not bear the stamp of official authority and whatever therefore may be my own opinion of the source from which it emanates or my knowledge of the mode in which it has been distributed here, and transmitted for distribution in England, I am precluded by the absence of acknowledged parentage from noticing it in any other manner than that which I now adopt, but I have no hesitation in stating with reference *to the simple story which it professes to tell*, that Documents of Importance are omitted in it, and I especially challenge the production of a memorial to the Court of Directors of the 22*nd February last*, forwarded to this Government for transmission to the Hon'ble Court, on or about that date by the Committee of the Joint Stock Bank Proprietors, claimants of the Charter, which I allege to contain matter calculated to injure the Interests of the Original Subscribers to the Chartered Bank, who have not seceded from their Original position in that Institution and the Interests of myself and the rest of the fourteen (14) dissentients in particular, and to be at variance also with the request contained in the last Paragraph (Page 32) of the letter to Mr. Chief Secretary Reid No. 10 of the Pamphlet dated the 6th February 1839 signed by numerous Gentlemen of respectability in this place and which I transcribe below.

"In the hope however of a contrary result, and to "avoid the delay attending further reference to this "Presidency, we beg that the Government will for- "ward a list of the individuals whose names were "sent to the Hon'ble Court, as Actual Shareholders "in the Charter granted by this Government in hope "that the Hon'ble the President and the Legislative "Council of Bengal will on a careful review of the "whole be pleased to order them to be incorporated "as the Proprietors of the Bombay Bank."

I shall be obliged by your giving this letter a place in the Columns of the Courier t - norrow, and remain.

Sir, Your obedient Servant,
R. COGAN,
by his Attorney
J. H. CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 22nd March 1839.

DURPUN.—MARCH. 22.

As the subject of a native Magazine has lately attracted great deal of notice in the columns of our European contemporaries, and as we know that many of our readers feel interested in the progress of Dig-Durshun, which was advertised in the Durpun some months past, we are happy in being able to state that the project has already obtained so much patronage as to insure the appearance of the Periodical in a few weeks. We hope it will fully realize the purpose, which its publication is intended to answer.

We learn that the Vakeels or Ambassadors of His Highness the Raja of Sattara, took their departure a few days ago for the Red Sea and eventually to England. The party, we hear, consisted of eleven persons, Marathas and Purbhoos. They are said to have carried provisions for four months.

We regret to learn from the *Sumachar* that Buttela *Rooparell* Govun Tandelih, as sunk down off Vesavah, having been filled with water which was admitted through a leak. It was proceeding to Bhownuggur with ready cash amounting to 60,000 Rs and about 80 passengers, a marriage party, of whom only 29 were saved. Another boat *Khoodabuksh*. Hosun, Tundell proceeding to Surat was robbed, off Bhunswara, of a part of its Cargo and the baggage of passengers, amounting to Rs 1850, on the 14th instant.

HIGH WATER TABLE 23RD MARCH, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	4 49	5 35
Sunday	6 23	7 12
Monday	7 57	8 38

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 17th Major J. W. Watson, Artillery from Poonah.
" 19th Lieut. John Anderson, 17th Regt. N. I. from England.
" 20th Col. Whitehill, V. B. from Europe.
" Do. Lieut. Col. S. Hughes C. B. 18th Regt. N. I. from do.
" Do Capt. J. Roebuck, Nizam's Army from Hyderabad.
" Do Assist. Surgeon David Campbell, from Suez.
" Do Lieut. W. Mitchell, 13th Regt. Bengal N. I. from England.
" Do Captain G. E. Westmacott, 37th Regt. Do do do
" Do Bt. Captain E. H. Hart, 10th Regt Do do do
" Do Lieut. Lucas, H. M. 3d Lt. Dragoons Do do
" 22d Bt. Captain Woodburn, 25th Regt. from Cape of Good Hope.
" 19th Ensign J. McGregor, 21st Regt. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

March 19th Ensign A. Price, 4th Regt. N. I. to Bassein.
" Do Lieut. Ashworth, N. V. Bat. to Dapoolie.
" Do Lieut. H. Shakespear 2d Nizam Cavalry.
" 21st Capt. C. B. Morton 10th Regt N. I. to Tanah.
" Do Lieut. Morse, Staff to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATH.

At Calicut on the 6th Instant, Mr. Midshipman Christie Hewett, I. N.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

March 18th The East India Company's Pattimar Powaah, Hoosan Khan, Syrang, from Surat.
Do. 19th Ship Caledonia, J. R. Stroyan, Master from Liverpool, 21st October 1838 Cochin 6th March.
Passengers.—Mrs. Dr. Barrington, Lieut. Anderson, 7th Regiment N. I.
Do. do. Barque Bolton, Adam Young, Master, from China, 31st January, Sincapoor, 8th February, Point de Galle, 26th Exchanged Signals with the Cambridge off Mangalore, 8th March.
Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Domett.
Do. Ship Hydroos, Mahomed Ebrom, Nacquedah, from Indus, 13th March 1839
Passengers.—Mr. Hynes, Conductor Mr. Denniss Sub-Conductor and 6 Natives.
Do. 20th The East Indid Company's Steamer Hugh Lindsay; Lieut. F. P. Webb, Commanding, from Suez, 24th Feb.
Passengers.—As per Courier's Extra of the 20th Instant.
Do. 21st Barque Cecilia, Peter Roy, Master, from Calcutta, 13th Feb. touched at Cochin.

Do. 21st. Brig Allison, G. H. Daviot, Master, from Columbo, 8th Feb. 1839. Algoada.

Do. 22d Ship Kirkman Finlay, John Scott, Master, from London, and Cape of Good Hope, 14th Sept. 1838, touched at Table bay, and Bangalore.

Passengers.—Capt. A. Woodbarn, 25 Regt. N. I., from the Cape Mr. A. Timbrell, Midshipman, Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe. and 3 children and 2 Steerage Passengers.

Do. Her Majesty's Sloop of War Cruizer, R. H. King Esq. Capt., from Aden. 13th Feb. 1839.

Do. Her Majesty's Ship Volage, H. Smith, Esq. Capt., rom Aden, 13th Feb. 1839.

DEPARTURES.

March 18th American Ship William and Henry Charles A. Fabens, Master to Zanzibar, and Madagascar.

Do. 19th French Ship Nymph, J. Labal, Master to Mahi.

Do. do. Ship Reliance D. Robertson, Master to Liverpool.

Passengers—Mr. Lancaster Malabar Coast, Eswantrow Rajee Serkee, Bugvantrow Wittel, Chilly Coonjeerow Surrey, Rowjee Coonjeerow, Balajee Bondgoree, Gungoo Salayker, Manajee Mottay. Toolajee Hersojee Ranow Gonley Pedro Lourenco de Monte.

" Barque Fortfiel James Sligh Master to Liverpool.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
H. C. S. Atalanta	Superintendent I. N.	Suez	25th March.
A Steamer	Ditto.	Do.	16th April.
Ellis	Forbes & Co.	London	10th do.
Sir H. Compton	C. Cowasjee & Co.	China.	
Helias	Remington & Co.	Lintin.	Quick desp.
Catherine	Eduljee Framjee	Madras	ditto.
Lady Rowena	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	This day.
Morley	McVicar Burn & Co.	London.	10th April
Stalkart	Supt. I. Navy	Kurrachee.	Quick desp.
Osprey	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	Uncertain.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.		
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.		

Her M. Ships of War, Cruizer and Volage.

H. C. Vessels.—Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Receiving Ship Hastings, Schooners, Constance and Emily, Thetis light Vessel at the Rock Station and Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa Pattemar Pownall.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tanze Lord Castlereach, Cambridge, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Fort William, Samdany, Charlotte, Brig Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowla Savoy, Benares, Aldavie, Sylph, Helen, Castle Huntly, Kusroviett, Brig Grab Caudry, Robert Spankie, Grab Brig Dowlut Pursad, Futta, Hulbary, Futtay Sulkan, Julia, Victoria. Markabaker, Vansitart, Hydroose, and Hannah

Arab—Ship Tauze
Danish—Sydea
Portuguese—Brig Cassador

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Dennistoun		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb.
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	31th Dec.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & China	9th Jan.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Castrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec.
Syria	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	6th Jan.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell	do.	14th Nov.
Competent	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Barbara		do.	17th Jan.
Wm. Sharples		do.	10th do.
Broad Oak		do.	18th do.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Hector	Do.	do.	
T Worthington		do.	
Demera Gackot		do.	16th Jan.
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.	18th Dec.
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	8th Oct.
Albyn		do.	9th Jan.
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Packet Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio.	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade	Do.	Macao,	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
	Thos. Jeffries	Madras	12th Jan.
		do.	12th Feb.

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INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

CAMP AT MUKHBAR.—March 9.

Our Intelligence from Camp is barren of much interest, indeed we appear to have reached the beginning of the end. The question that gives rise to most speculation is what is to be done with the portion of the Army, whose services the recent favourable turn of affairs have, or at least appear to have rendered superfluous. Some appear to think that but one Brigade will be taken on to Cabool, and that the rest, with the exception of such details as may be necessary to garrison Bukkur and Shikarpoor, will disperse to their respective presidencies—other reports say the whole will proceed as far as Ghiznee to summer, and return next season to the Indus.

The Brigade to proceed with the Shah, will it is thought, be composed of the 16th Lancers, the 13th Light Infantry, and a Native Corps under Brigadier Sale. But conjecture the most various is indulged in, which it would be idle to repeat. That a portion of our troops will accompany Shah Soojah, we gather from an anecdote given by our Delhee cotemporary, which, whether true or not, looks, we confess, extremely probable. It is that Mr. Macnaghten directed Sir W. Cotton to join him at Shikarpoor with a part of his Force, and that Sir W– refused, on the plea of being under the orders of Sir J. Keane. So much for the old jealousy between the Civil and Military.

Agra.—Sir Henry Fane has directed General Torrens and Colonel Beresford to join him at Bombay without delay. This implies that His Excellency does not proceed to England but to Calcutta, where symptoms of his services being required to the Eastward, are daily becoming more distinct.

Captain Maling arrived during the week en route to Joudpoor.

Captain Trevelyan has proceeded on to Ajmeer.

The following is our latest intelligence from Camp. It bears date Janeedera, two stages from Shikarpoor, 24th ultimo, and is from Sir Willoughby's Camp.

Sir W. Cotton and the Cavalry Brigade marched from Shikarpoor on the 23rd, and the other Brigades follow:—The first moved on the 24th, the fourth Brigade were to move on the 25th, and the second Brigade to remain at Shikarpoor till the Shah moves, which it is expected he will do about the 2nd proximo. The weather is most delightful, and the troops healthy and happy. The country up to the second march flat—the first part near Shikarpoor pretty well cultivated, but the rest jungle with here and there a pitch of kirby stubble. The Bolan Pass chain of mountains look very pretty from this stage; they were distinct from yesterday's last ground.—*March* 14.

Agra.—General Pollock, arrived on the 10th instant.

Lt. Lauder left for Juloan, on the 12th instant.

The destruction of life from Wolves, is becoming fearfully extensive at Agra. No less than two girls were taken off by these anamals within the last five days. One, a girl of 14 years of age was seized while seated between two men, in the compound of Dr. Duncan of the College, and carried off in the direction of the city. The alarm however having been given, the brute was followed and scared of its prey, which fortunately had only sustained some slight injury from the fangs of the Wolf on her neck. No traces of the second girl have been discovered. Two other cases occurred in Cantonments, both fatal, and there may be many others. This is a fearful evil, and ought to be suppressed. Mere rewards for the slaughter of these animals, unless they are very much higher than the sum of two rupees per head now granted, will do little. The apathy and superstitious repugnance felt by the people will prevent voluntary efforts doing much, and all that can be done is by persons being employed under proper Superintendence, to smoke out and fill up the holes of these animals. Twenty or thirty Beeldars employed for a month, would do much towards destroying and banishing them, living as they do in the ravines surrounding the city.—*Ibid.*

Bokhara.—The Toorks have lately made several irruptions into this Kingdom, which have thrown it in the greatest confusion, from which the Shah has been exerting himself to extricate it. The Toorks have been aided by marauders from Kutthe, or far Cathay, and Audukshan.—*Ibid.*

Mooltan.—Large bodies of Balochees and Maggazees have been stopped by the Naib of this province, while on their way to the Camp of the British on which they intended to hang as plunderers.—*Ibid.*

Cabool.—Dost Moohummed is much troubled at having detected a treasonable correspondence between some of his principal Sirdars and Shah Sooja. Others of them have put themselves in communication with Colonel Wade in order to treat with him, so that the Khan's case appears hopeless.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—March 8.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Earl Grey*. Mawson, from Liverpool 13th October, and the *Snipe*, Spain, from Moulmein and Amherst 21st February.

We mentioned some months ago, that an Act was in contemplation, allowing prisoners the benefit of Counsel's address, as well in cases of felony as in misdemeanors; an alteration in practice, suggested, we believe, by the trial of Mr. Ogilvy in the Supreme Court. The draft Act is now published. The first section gives the prisoner the right of being heard by counsel, or by attorney " in her Majsty's Courts of Justice, where attornies practice as counsel.' (*What* Courts are alluded to?) The second section allows the prisoner the benefit of " counsel, attorney or vakeel" " in all *cases of conviction* by a magistrate or justice of the peace." This is not very clear or intelligible. Is it intended too, that this privilege is to be extended to the *Mofussil*, as well as to the Presidency? The third and fourth sections of the Act relate to the right of prisoners, under certain limitations, to demand, and be furnished with, copies of all the depositions, upon which they may have been held to bail or committed to prison.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—March 11.

We are informed by a Correspondent of the *United Service Gazette*, that Her Majesty's Inspector of Hospitals examined the new quarters at Secunderabad on the 27th ultimo, and appeared much pleased with the accommodations which there will be when the buildings are completed: but we learn by the same authority that he was quite horrified at the abominable state of the drains, which have no doubt contributed largely to the mortality of that Station for years past. It appears that H. M. 55th Regiment were nearly 1000 strong when they marched to Secunderabad two and a half years ago, and now they could not muster 500 men for the Field! Leaving considerations of *humanity* out of the question, we would ask where is the *economy* of allowing European Soldiers to die or become invalided by hundreds for want of an outlay, which must be trifling compared with the cost of replacing them? Every day's experience strengthens our belief that the great sickness and mortality amongst European Troops depend principally on causes within our reach; and that a tenth part of the money spent in sending home Invalids, and supplying the vacancies caused by death and otherwise, would be enough, if properly expended, to reduce the mortality amongst Soldiers to that of other Europeans in India.

We understand that the petition which was presented some time ago by the Hindoo Inhabitants of Madras, praying Government to interfere and prevent the erection of a Protestant Chapel in Salay Street Black Town, has met with a refusal. It is said they have determined to memorialize the Court of Directors on the subject.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—March 12.

Bellary.—The Officer Commanding the Ceded Districts has received orders to hold the Troops at Bellary in readiness for immediate Field Service.

MADRAS HERALD.—March 13.

Currents in the Madras Roads.—On a recent occasion we remarked upon Marine operations being carried on at Madras, and we have now the pleasure of noticing the further progress of science at this Presidency.

A Pile of 30 feet long has been driven down in the surf in about 20 feet* water, the object of which we understand is to ascertain the set and velocity of the current.

Without however detracting from the judgment of the several Officers who have been engaged in driving down the Pile and who are entrusted to make observations by it, our daily experience convinces us that the surf is not the best or most convenient place for making experiments of this nature.

The apparatus in itself, is by all accounts simple enough. It is nevertheless erect in a quicksand, and exhibits a most novel appearance, such as we have never seen before,

We are only sorry that the *Fort St. George Gazette* does not contain matter of this kind; there is a wide distinction between political and scientific information.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 8th March 1839.

Surgeon G. B. Macdonell, Staff Surgeon at Moulmein, is appointed to the medical charge of the Details of the 13th and 40th Regiment N. I. proceeding to Moulmein on the Barque "*Thetis*" 9th *March* 1839.

An augmentation of ten Privates per Company having been authorized for each Regiment of Native Infantry of the Line by G. O. G. of the 5th Instant, Commanding Officers are directed with reference to G. O. C. C. 8th September 1838, to adopt immediate measures for the completion of their respective Corps.

The Commander in Chief desires it, however, to be understood, that while Commanding Officers are called upon to use their most active endeavours in procuring recruits, it is in no manner intended that they should enlist any but perfectly eligible men. Should the Recruiting Parties of a Regiment fail in obtaining such men in one district, they should be sent to another; or, they should be recalled and other Parties detached. The Commander in Chief requires of Commanding Officers that they should spare no exertion to expedite their recruiting as much as possible, and if their Parties are carefully formed and judiciously distributed, His Excellency does not apprehend that any difficulty will be experienced in doing so; but if otherwise, His Excellency considers it far better that Regiments should remain incomplete than that they should be hastily filled up with inferior Recruits.

Officers Commanding Stations to which Recruiting Parties may be detached, are required to observe that they are active in their duty, and that they use due care in the enlistment of none but perfectly eligible men.

Officers Commanding Divisions are also requested to observe that these instructions are carried into effect.

SPECTATOR.—March 13.

The Steam Meeting this morning was not very numerously attended, but went off well and with entire unanimity. Lord Elphinstone presided on the occasion. The only business was to lay before the inhabitants a statement of the proceedings and correspondence of the standing Committee, and, death and absence having now dwindled the number of the latter down to one member, to elect other Gentlemen to fill the vacant places. This was completed; and the opportunity was seized for reiterating a declaration of the anxiety that exists here to see a comprehensive Steam Communication by the way of the Red Sea, in preference to any other route, finally established. Thanks were also voted to the London Committee, to Lord Wm. Bentinck, Sir Wilmot Horton and Mr. Curtis, and to the Bengal Steam Committee for their zeal and efficient exertions in the good cause.

We have received Mauritius papers to the 31st January. They are filled with discussions regarding the classification of the predial and non-predial appren[illegible] have for the present been let alone.

tices, a matter of merely local interest. We observe that the *Madagascar* Steamer (for which it will be remembered the English papers originally gave a destination to the Indian seas) is now plying between the Mauritius and Bourbon, occasionally with cargo, and making the passage in *one* day while sailing vessels employ from 4 to 6 upon it– she has always, we need hardly add, a fair supply of passengers.

We meet a request that has been made to us with much pleasure in giving insertion to an account of a meeting held at Langholm to determine upon the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the late Sir Pulteney Malcolm. The subject will not be unacceptable to many of our readers, or, apart from the general admiration that attends the name of the gallant Admiral inscribed as this is high in the roll of the distinguished Naval Commanders whom our country has produced—recollections of the more endearing intercourse of private life must mingle with the feeling of respect and gratitude that the public character commands. We are happy to see that the Subscription list for the projected monument has been extended to India, and hereunto annex its opening page; contributions we understand are received by Messrs. Binny and Co.

CEYLON.

HERALD.—March, 5.

Shipping.—The Barque *Swallow*, Captain McAllerty, from Bombay the 15th February, bound to Padang and Bencoolen, passed Galle on the 26th ult.—" All well on board."

The Ship *Sultana*, Capt. Page, from China the 27th January, Singapore 8th and Penang 20th February, having on board the Hon'ble Sir William Norris and family, also passed Galle for Bombay on Friday last.

Her Majesty's Troop Ship *Jupiter*, R, Fulton, commander, from Cork 13th October, Rio, 1st December, and the Cape of Good Hope 5th January last, having on board Lieut.-Col. James Campbell, commanding H. M's. 95th Regt. auchored in the Roads yesterday evening.

The *Jupiter's* voyage has been protracted by constant calms.—No casualty of any kind occurred amongst the troops since they left Cork—they are to disembark to-morrow morning.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.—Feb. 7.

Batavia—By the French barque *Java*, which arrived here on the 5th instant, from Batavia 5th ultimo, we have received *Java Courants* from the 2nd to 5th January, from which we give the following *Anjer Shipping Report*:—

Dec, 22. Brit. Ship *Mahmodie*, M. Beale, from Bombay 23rd Novr. for China.

" 33. Brit Barque *Singapore* J. Lock, from Singapore, for London.

" 23, Brit. barque *Seguenay*, D. White, from Singapore, for Cork.

In the *Courant* of 5th ult. it is stated that advices of a scarcity of *Rice* at Sambas had reached Batavia, and that a famine was anticipated, unless supplies were soon received from Java. From Pontianak none was expected.

Commercial letters of 4th ultimo state that business generally continued dull at Batavia. *Tonnage* for Europe was abundant, and freight very scarce.

Manila.—By the arrival of the *Arbella* we have advices from Manila to the 26th ult. The market continued very dull for British Imports—and produce generally declining. The *Reform* was to leave the day after the *Arbella* and the *Fama* a few days after her for this port.

The *Reform* has arrived since writing the above, but she brings no particular intelligence. The *Runneymede*, Stamp, and *Nile*, Anderson, sailed from Manila for London on the 26th and 28th ultimo.

The United States Frigate *Columbia*, bearing the flag of Commodore Read anchored in the Roads on Sunday last; where she was followed on Wednesday morning by the U. S. Sloop of War *John Adam* Captain Wyman.

The Squadron will, we are informed remain at this port until the close of the N. E. Monsoon, when the Commodore will resume his voyage and proceed to China.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 23rd MARCH 1839.

The following is a corrected list of the Passengers entered for Suez by the Atalanta, which leaves this on Monday the 25th at 3 P. M.

Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs, Dunlop, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. Raynold Bruce, Mrs Wright, Mrs, Bax, H Sonnenkalb Esq., John Orr Esq., of Madras, Rev. C. Jefferson, Capt. J. Roebuck, J. Hatfield Esq. Capt. H. Cumming, Capt. T. Humffreys, H. Fraser Esq. W Dickinson, W. C. Donnett Esq., William Jardine Esq., Mr. Robertson, Lieut. P. L. Powell, I. N. A. J. de Carvalho Esq. Joze Joaquim Duraens Esq., John Ross Esq., Ensign S. W Brown

The letter bag of the Lady Rowena for Liverpool closes on Saturday afternoon at the office of Edmond Bibby and Co.

We hear that the *Hugh Lindsay* has been taken into Dock to receive some repairs. The Dock yard at present makes a very poor display of timber, but it is said a Gentleman has been sent down the Coast to accelerate farther supplies. It was surely unwise economy to allow the stock of this article to run short. There are heavy orders to execute, among others a Steam Frigate of 900 tons to be attached to the Indian Navy. The Hon'ble Court of Directors has purchased the *City* of *Kilkenny*, a Boat of about the same size as the Berenice and Atalanta, for the Packet Service, and she will probably be here before the Monsoon sets in. It is to be hoped that this purchase will prove more fortunate than the last.

The accounts from Aden are unfavorable. The scarcity of water and fresh provisons coupled with the excessive heat, which is rarely under 90 of Fahr. has produced much sickness among the men and the hostility of the Arabs still continues so violent that it is not safe to venture outside unarmed, indeed one poor fellow of the European Regt. who had imprudently strolled to a distance was first shot and then mangled in the most brutal manner. It is not however to be expected that a people like the Arabs smarting under the recent loss of relatives, and with whom revenge is a virtue, would at once come to a good understanding with us. Our people have been subjected to very harrasing duty from the constant apprehension of night attacks, and in consequence the officers that had been ordered to Bombay, [illegible] employed.

In our Extra published on the day of the Packets arrival, we noticed shortly the Resolutions passed at the Meeting called on the 18th January to receive the Report of the Committee on our Steam Communication. We are now enabled to publish the Report itself, which we have no doubt will be considered the most important document that has yet been put forth on this subject, whether we regard the evidence upon which it proceeds, embracing as this evidence does the results of all past experience and every information acquired up to the latest moment, or the talents, respectability and influence of the parties, who drew it up. The plan in its present shape is, in all respects, the best and most feasable, the least liable to misadventure, the most likely to yield a remunerating return, of any that has hitherto been submitted to public notice, and being brought out under the auspices of Mr. Curtis, Sir John Reid and the other high names connected with it, there is a perfect assurance given, not only that it will obtain the necessary support among the monied people but be well received and encouraged by the Government and Court of Directors. Here no doubt it will receive the most liberal support, indeed it would be well were a public meeting convened expressly to ascertain the sense of the community and to shew to the Committee at home, how cordially we have entered into their views. The report allows 35 days between Falmouth and this, which seems a liberal computation with vessels of the power contemplated, and knowing what the Atlantic steamers have done. With some improvement of the dawk it is said that the mails to Calcutta might be transported in 10 days, and to Madras in 5, and with Branch Steamers to take on their passengers, little else seems wanting to render the scheme complete. The different Steam Exchequers in this Country could not be thrown open to better purpose than in improving the roads and means of conveyance between the several Presidences. This is one great cause of dissatisfaction at the present moment, and it were well to have it removed before the new scheme comes into operation. We shall be anxious to see how the Report is received at the sister Presidencies.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

A public meeting took place this day at the London Tavern, to take into consideration the report of the committee appointed at the meeting held on the 12th October last, to investigate the question of steam communication with India. The preliminary business of the day being opened by the Chairman, Wilmot Horton, Esq., the following report of the committee was read:—

REPORT.

" The committee appointed at the public meeting on the 12th October, 1838, to investigate the question of steam communication, have agreed to the following report:—

" Your committee having attentively considered the various plans for the establishment of steam communication with the presidencies of India and Ceylon, *viâ* Egypt and the Red Sea, by means of a private company, together with the explanations and suggestions submitted to them in the course of that investigation; and having had the advantage of much information on sundry points relating to the general subject of inquiry are strongly impressed with the importance so justly attached to this great and interesting object.

" Your committee are of opinion, that a monthly communication, combining regularity and dispatch, so ardently desired, but hitherto so unsuccessfully attempted, may be effectually secured through the instrumentality of a private association, and that by such agency alone can it be accomplished.

" To establish and maintain this communication, the committee consider that seven vessels,' viz., four for the Indian, and three for the European side, of not less than 2000 tons each, and 500 horse-power, with the necessary accommodation boats on the Nile and Mahmoudee canal, will be required; and from the information before them they believe that these vessels may be built and equipped in the very best manner, including machinery of the most approved description; that the various depôts for coal, and all other needful buildings, may be provided, on a gross outlay of 520,000l.; and that the annual expenditure on the undertaking, including interest upon the 520,000l., at 5 per cent., with 21 per cent. for insurance and wear and tear, with charges for management in Europe, Egypt, and India, may be estimated at 250,000l.

" In order, therefore, at once to place the undertaking in a position of undoubted efficacy to carry out the scheme with perfect success, your committee recommend that the capital of the proposed company should not be less than 600,000l.

" To meet the annual disbursement, your committee consider that the projectors should look for returns from the following sources—viz. passengers, periodicals, specie, and valuable light parcels, and an annual payment from her Majesty's government and the East India Company, for carrying the mails and dispatches to and from the several presidencies of India and Ceylon and for a monthly conveyance of the mails to and from Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria.

" Your committee purposely refrain from specifying any amount of income to be reckoned upon from these sources. It appears, however, from approved data, that from 3500 to 4000 persons pass annually between India and the United Kingdom; and it may, therefore, fairly be assumed, that a large proportion of that number will avail themselves of the superiority of accommodation and the certainty and rapidity of conveyance which such a company would assure to them. The committee look also for a considerable annual sum from the conveyance of specie, periodicals, light parcels &c.; and they feel themselves justified in the expression of their belief, that the return from these sources will annually increase.

" With respect to the last source, your committee are decidedly of opinion, that any company formed with an adequate capital for the purposes of carrying out the contemplated communication, would be entitled to receive an annual sum from her Majesty's government and the East India Company, for a limited period, not only for conveying the mails and dispatches, but also in consideration of the vast benefits, political, social, and commercial, which such international communication cannot fail to confer.

" In the size of the vessels proposed, your committee have considered, not only the accommodation essential to the comfort of the passengers who form the principal source of return, but also the complete adaptation of the vessels for other service, should any contingency arise to interrupt the course by the Red Sea.

" As one of the inducements to the Red Sea route will be the comparative shortness of time in which the several passages to and from the respective presidencies in India can be accomplished, the following table may be taken, to show the extent of time to be occupied on this passage:—

	Days.
" England and Alexandria, including touching at Gibraltar and Malta	15
" Passage through Egypt to Suez	5
" Suez to Bombay	15
	—35
" England to Suez	20
" Suez to Ceylon	18
" Ceylon to Calcutta, touching at Madras	7
	—45

" In the homeward voyage some allowance is to be made for quarantine; but your committee have to observe that the steamer will not perform it at Malta or any other intermediate port, but on arrival in England, and they confidently anticipate that agreeably to the custom which obtains in her Majesty's service, the duration of quarantine will be diminished by the number of days occupied on the passage from Alexandria to England. So that the objection, which only applies to the homeward voyage, will not generally affect the computation beyond an additional five days.

" In consequence of its forming part of the plan submitted by Captain Barber to the committee, a considerable portion of their attention in the course of the inquiry was directed to the subject of Iron steam-boats; but, notwithstanding the strong testimony borne to the increasing advantages which are anticipated from the substitution of iron for wood in the construction of steamers, and generally in marine architecture, the committee do not feel that present experience warrants their recommending its adoption for vessels of the class, and for the distant employment contemplated in the plan recommended in this report.

" Your committee carefully abstain from offering any opinion which might lead to the indulgence of unauthorised expectations of profit, but they have no hesitation in expressing their belief, that, with the sources of return already adverted to, and under efficient management, the project may be carried into effect with undoubted important advantages to India and to the United Kingdom, and with every prospect of a reasonable return for the capital employed.

" In concluding their report, your committee desire to record the sense of obligation which they feel to the Right Hon. Lord W. Bentinck for his readiness in favouring them with the plan contemplated by his lordship; they likewise sensibly appreciate the information afforded by the several gentlemen who were so good as to comply with the committee's request to attend for that purpose; and they feel it to be especially due to Captain Barber, to bear testimony to the zeal manifested by him in discharging the trust reposed in him by the Bengal Steam Fund Committee, as well as to the valuable assistance he has afforded throughout the proceedings of this committee.

" London, 18th January, 1839."

The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Woodcock, seconded by Major General Briggs, and adopted.

Sir John Rae Reid moved the next resolution, and said, deeply interested as he was in the commercial prosperity of the country, he thought the adoption of the plan proposed would be highly beneficial. It was by commerce the kingdom was placed in the high station in which it was at present.

Mr. T. C. Smith seconded the resolutions, and commented upon the great advantages that would result from a more certain and regular steam communication with India.

Mr. G. G. de Larpent addressed the meeting at some length in favour of obtaining a more rapid and certain communication with India. He thought, however, that as the evidence which had been taken by the committee on the subject had been read but by few individuals, time should have been given them to consider it. He referred to the proceedings in parliament upon the subject, and to the grant of 20,000l. for facilitating plans to carry the object in view into effect. The measures taken by the East India Company hitherto had failed in accomplishing a ready communication with India. The Euphrates plan had failed, and great disappointment had been felt in consequence in Calcutta. The Semiramis and other steamers which had been employed for this purpose were wholly unfit for such a service. Another difficulty was that the East India Company's steam-boats were required for political purposes. The French merchants were enabled by the superiority of their vessels to obtain earlier information from India than those of this country. There was, however, another plan for opening a communication with India by way of Innspruck, Trieste, &c., and the Austrian government had expressed its readiness to grant to the messengers charged with the conveyance of correspondence all the privileges enjoyed by diplomatic couriers. Another plan in which he (Mr. Larpent) concurred was to forward steamers from Falmouth to Alexandria. He objected to placing so important a trust under the control of a company over which the merchants of the company would have no control. He had received a letter from a party who was eminently qualified to express an opinion upon the subject. It was from Mr. Peacock, and was as follows:—

" Jan. 17, 1839.

" My dear Sir,—I thought and still think the line of the Persian Gulf a better line than that of the Red Sea for letters to Bombay. In 1832 and 1834 there were no steamers in existence to justify any expectation from the line of the Cape; but subsequent experience has convinced me that by an establishment of powerful vessels, changed at every station, steam communication with Calcutta may be effected in that line in 65 days on the average of the year.

" Yours, very sincerely,

" F. A. Peacock."

After some further remarks, the hon. gentleman concluded by proposing, as an amendment, that the report and evidence should be referred back to the committee, that copies of them should be sent to the East India and China Association, to the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, and other places, and that they should report their opinion on the subject.

Mr. A. F. Ridgway seconded the amendment. There could be but one opinion that it would be highly advantageous to establish a more regular and speedy communication with the Presidencies of India and Ceylon.

Captain Barber addressed the meeting at some length in favour of his plan, and observed that the people of India were extremely anxious to obtain the means of a speedy communication with the mother country. The requirements of the people of India had been too little attended to. He stated at some length his views with respect to the success of the plan and the advantages which would result both to India and to this country if it were carried into execution.

Mr. P. Auber spoke at some length in favour of the plan as being best calculated to promote a speedy and safe communication with India. The communication between this country and Bombay was at present in a most imperfect state; but at the same time he was bound to say that the East India Company and the government had done much in facilitating the intercourse between this country and our possessions in India. The ships employed by the company could not effect this object.

Sir J. Ross expressed himself in favour of the establishment of two companies, and said that he expected the voyage to Bombay, *viâ* the Cape, would be performed in 60 days.

Dr. Bowring said the company had matured its plans without the aid of government, and was for that reason entitled to the support of the public. The subject of quarantine required investigation, and he had reason to believe that the government of more than one country were anxious to have the subject fully considered.

Mr. Trevillion was of opinion the communication with India *viâ* the Red Sea could only be carried on by means of a private company.

Mr. Larpent then withdrew his amendment, stating that he had no wish to throw cold water on the subject, and upon his suggestion it was agreed that copies of the evidence taken before the committee should be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce of Liverpool, Glosgow, Manchester, and Birmingham.

The second and third resolutions were then unanimously agreed to.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Mr. Waghorn for his exertions in the facilitating the intercourse between India and this country, as also to the Chairman, and the meeting b oke up.—*Standard*, 4*Jan.* 19.

We copy the following from the *Semaphore* of Marseilles of the 1st February, a Journal in extensive circulation and remarkable for the fullness and general accuracy of its information on Oriental affairs,

" The news from Persia and India by way of Constantinople and the Red Sea is of great importance, and engages the lively attention of all the organs of the English Press. We had foreseen for a long time that the momentary ascendant reacquired by the British resident at the Court of Teheran could not be of long continuance, and we are therefore no way surprised to learn that another rupture was about to take place between Mr. McNeil and Schah Mohammed.

But what adds much to the gravity of these diplomatic disputes is the news from India. At the same time that the Anglo Native Armies have commenced their march towards Cabool to establish a barrier against the usurpations of Persia, or rather of its Patron Russia, troubles have broken out all around the British possessions. On one side Nepaul is in arms. On another war has just been declared against the Burmese; in this the Indian Government has taken the initiative, though it is no more than the Burmese themselves had done, for thus speaks another Journal.

It amounts to an act of hostility their conduct towards Col. Benson the English Resident, whom with his suite they have imprisoned in a Fortress surrounded with swamps, where he scarcely receives the commonest necessaries of life. The Government has no doubt that the Burmese are in secret supported by other native powers, and nobody ought to be surprised, when it is known that six Princes are at present in London to reclaim their rights and that Sir John Hobhouse scarcely pays any attention to their demands.

The departure of the troops sent to the borders of the Persian Gulph, having created a void in the Army of the interior, has encouraged this movement; the least reverse might bring whole masses of men upon the feeble body of troops that still squeeze to despair 50 Millions of men; hence no time has been lost in acting. A Regiment is under orders to embark for Rangoon and to take possession of that place. Bombay has called for two Steamers, and the communication by the Red Sea will necessarily be suspended at the

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very moment when it might be most useful to commerce. Such a measure on the part of a Government "tout mercantile" shews clearly the imminence of the danger."

We are rather surprised that the *Semaphore*, so acute and clever a journal, should not have detected the misrepresentations (if they do not deserve a harsher name) conveyed in the above extracts from the Indian journals. We had hoped that among our countrymen few such men as Capt. Crawford and the Flag officer were to be found, who forgetful of the homely proverb that "it is an ill bird that fouls its own nest" and of the loyalty and patriotism that most men think their country's due, could voluntarily come forward and by pamphlets and published letters do their very utmost to throw discredit upon Englands' main defence, and to tempt and bring down the hostility of other powers, that they would fain make us believe our superiors. But it would appear that we have among ourselves a character or characters of the same sort, who under the influence of a similar reprehensible spirit, greedily seize upon every little adverse circumstance, though no more than the sting of a knat to an Elephant, to magnify it into importance and to deduce from thence reasons for declaring to the world that our power is on the decline—Willingly would we bear a hand to hold up all such men to public execration as the worst enemies of their country. We firmly believe that at no former period in our Indian History, even the most brilliant, was English power ever so much on the ascendant, or more firmly fixed, or her prosperity is all things, saving one branch of her China trade, greater than at this very present moment.

Among our recent arrivals we observe the name of Mr. Jardine of Canton. The retirement of this Gentleman, from the honorable and useful pursuits in which he has been so long engaged, has been marked by demonstrations of respect and regret on the part of the whole European community as well as the numerous body of Parsee Merchants established in the Place, such as seldom fall to the lot of public men, and which to a man of the sound right and healthy feeling that he displays in his address must ever be a source of pleasant and grateful remembrance. We heartily echo the sentiment that concludes the address of the Parsee Merchants.

We understand that the Packet has brought Official intimation of the appointment of Sir John Awdry, as Chief Justice. Private letters also speak of *Sir* H. Roper, so that his appointment is equally beyond doubt.

On Sunday the 10th inst. an Ordination was held in the Cathedral, when Mr. Thomas Arthur Blair was admitted by the Lord Bishop into the Holy Order of Deacons for the Church of Wynberg at the Cape of Good Hope, on letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of London. The Sermon on the occasion was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon.

Our old and worthy friend Waghorn has sent us a circular by last Packet announcing his having established in Egypt a Commercial House, under the firm of Waghorn and Co, which commenced operations on 1st January last, and is devoted to the following branches of business "The most expeditious transmission of Letters, Parcels, and Packages between Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, India, and China---the transit of Merchandise, Bullion and Specie---the forwarding of Passengers by the best means, and in the most economical manner; at the same time affording them all necessary information and facilities---the Factorage business of the Red Sea---the sale of India and China commodities, as well as the purchase of the same in those Countries---and whatever other transactions may be connected with a Branch of Commerce, which the Steam Communication seems about to revive."

Mr. Waghorn has associated with him in the business at Cairo, Mr. George Gliddon the American Vice Consul, and appointed Mr Hawkridge his Agent at Alexandria, both excellent men and true, of long standing in the Country and perfectly conversant with business in all its branches. We sincerely hope that the concern will receive the encouragement it merits and be a source of wealth and independence to its Projectors.

Mr. W. ever true to the great cause of Steam, had started off for London the moment he knew that matters were assuming a definite form, and he is now we understand there, pushing matters forward with his wonted zeal and energy.

EUROPEAN INTLLIGEENCE.

VARIETIES.

DOINGS AT COURT.—*Viscount Melbourne* visited the Queen on Monday morning; and in the evening, *Viscount Melbourne* and *Viscount Melbourne's* nephew and private secretary, had the hononr of dining with her Majesty. *Viscount Melbourne* had an interview with the Queen on Tuesday. On Wednesday morning, *Viscount Melbourne* was again at the Palace; and *Viscount Melbourne* had his legs under her Majesty's "mahogany" at dinner in the evening. On Thursday *Viscount Melbourne*, in consideration of its being holiday time, when all the young people expect amusement, granted his gracious permission, at his usual morning call, for the Queen to go and see the lions. The Queen says the *Post*, "seemed greatly to admire the beautiful tight-rope-dancing. Her Majesty and all the royal suite were attired in court mourning, for the death of the Duchess of Wurtemberg. At the Hay-market there were loyal acclamations, which the Queen graciously acknowledged by two curtsies; but at Drury Lane she "strictly preserved the *incognita*." On the following morniug *Viscount Melbourne* called at the Palace to hear her Majesty's account of the performances of Thursday; and it was agreed that the Queen should visit Covent Garden that night. [On this subject we must add that the fulsome sycophancy of some of our contemporaries on the occasion breaks out in the most amusing manner:—"She evidently," says one of these mawkish parasites, "enjoyed the mimic scene with a gay and honest relish, not at all incompatible with that strength of mind which the performance of important duties must demand."—Spectator.

THE ARMY.---The 15th Hussars move immediately from Glasgow for Chatham, preparatory to embarkation for India. on board the *Monitaur*, 74. The uniform of the regiment is to be changed to skyblue, the facings red. Sir Walter Scott gets the augmentation Lieut. Colonelcy; Captain Wathen, the majority; and Lieut. and Adj. Hecker, the troop. 11th Light Dragoons to be made Hussars; the uniform the same as that of the 15th---The 10th Hussars is the next regiment for foreign service, and it is supposed will relieve the 4th, now in India, in the course of the present year.---The 7th Fusileers are under orders for India. The 42d for Canada--We understand from the best authority that the military commissioners are determined to recommend, in the strongest terms, the abolition of the traffic which now prevails in the purchase of promotion by giving enormous sums beyond the regulated prices.---Herald, Jan. 24.

AN ABSENTEE!—Can any one inform us why it is that since the 10th of December the name of Colonel Cavendish, which previously to that date, seldom failed to appear in the list of persons in attendance upon her Majesty, has not met our eye? The gallant Colonel is a brother-in-law of Lord Durham; but surely this circumstance, powerful as Lord Melbourne's influence at Court is supposed to be, cannot have anything to do with the circumstance to which we have referred. We allude to this, having been informed that the absence from Court of the Chief Equerry and Clerk Martial is neither accidental nor spontaneous.—Post.

A change of Ministry and a general election before Easter is confidently reckoned upon in the highest political circles.—(Age.)

The Marchioness of Brealdalbane is to succeed the Countess of Durham, as lady of the bedchamber to her Majesty.

It is expected that the ensuing season will be remarkably gay, as the orders given for the hire of houses and their embellishment have been more numerous than for several years, and furnished housesare already becoming scarce. What is a still bettter symptom of reviving prosperity to the trade of London, is the rise in the price of unfurnished houses, from the great demand. This shows an intention of making fixed establishments in the metropolis,—as streets to the north of Oxford-street, such as Harley, Wimpole streets, &c., where, since the building of Belgrave-square and its dependencies, houses untenanted were numerous, and prices are exceedingly depressed, are now filling very quickly. Rents have risen at least ten per cent., and few houses are remaining on hand. There is a great addition in the number, and an improvement of the character of the foreigners who resort to England, and many of our absentees are returning to their homes.

The gallant Captain Napier (Count de St. Vincent) has been appointed to the command of the "Powerful" 83, now fitting out at Portsmouth, and destined for the Mediterranean.

The subscriptions for the Wellington Military Memorial have considerably increased. At Madas there has been remitted home by the agents upwards of £1046. £1000 has also been remitted from Calcutta on account of subscriptions in progress there and the appeal of the committee has been met with great spirit at Bombay under the auspices of Sir J. Keane. Remittances have also been received from the Bahamas, and from St. Vincent and Demerara; likewise from the officers and privates of several of her Majesty's regiments. The names of several persons of distinction have also been added to the list, among whom are the Duke of Dorset, £25; Earl of Pembroke, £100; Lord Claude Hamilton, £25; Mr. Justice Littledale, £25; Major-Gen. Torrenss £50; Admiral Sotherton, £21; President and Fellows of Magdalen College, £105; Sir J. P, Boileau, Bart., £10 10s.; etc. The Catholic Bishop of Quebec has subscribed £25, and several of his reverend brethen in his diocese have follow his example.—(Post.

Deputations of the natives of Biscay and Guipuscoa have returned addresses to the Lord Mayor of London, thanking him for the late Memorial presented to Queen Victoria, respecting the civil war in Spain. The addresses are to be transmitted through Lord John Hay.—(Courier)

The Religious Tract Society have recently issued a statement, from which it appears that, during the last year the society issued publications to the number of 15,000,000 and upwards.—(Courier.)

There are at this time lying at Woolwich the following steam-vessels:—*Phœnix*, *Spitfire*, *Kite*, *Fairly*, *Salamander*, *Firebrand*, *Carron*, *Lightning Prospero*, *Willaim and Mary*.yacht. Placards are posted at the gates for able seamen but few offer themselves. Many of her Majesty's steam vessels are actually detained from want of a crew to work them. In the dock-yard at Woolwich there are now building—*Trafalgar*, 120 *guns*; *Boscawen*, 70; *Amphion*, 36; *Cygnet* packet, and *Crane* packet.—(Globe.)

A few days ago the Marquis of Waterford was engaged hunting in the neighbourhood of Clara within three miles of this city. While in the act of giving some silver to a person who had opened a gate for him his lordship dropped a £50 bank-note. Shortly afterwards it was picked up by a poor woman who immediately gave it to Mr. Nowland parish priest of Goran. It was restored to the noble marquis who with his bro-Lord James Beresford and other friends were passing through; His lordship handed £10 to be distributed amongst the poor.---Kilkenny Journal,)

Lord Lilford and Colonel Armstrong have succeeded the Marquis of Headfort and Sir William Lumley as the lord and groom-in-waiting on her Majesty.

A wealthy and *distingue* family in St. James's-square, finds itself in a very awkward situation, one of the female members of the family having united herself with the coachman. It appears that the marriage took place some time since, but that, owing to Miss ——not being of age, it was kept a secret. Since the alliance, however, the young lady has completed her 21st year; a mansion has been taken in the neighbourhood of South Audley-street, and an establishment partly engaged, but the parents of the young lady have resolutely detained their daughter. Miss——has, we understand, a handsome fortune. The family visit in the highest circles, and are connected with several families of rank.

Castle Howard, the extensive demesne of the Earl of Carlisle, has suffered severely by the late hurricane; and, although the mansion has sustained little or no damage, it is said that £7000 will not cover the damage done to the estate.---(Times.)

The *Morning Chronicle* says, that the movement against the Corn-laws is spreading from the manufacturing districts to the Metropolis, where usually there has been too little attention paid to this all-important subject. The various trades of the metropolis are beginning to move in the preparation of petitions. Among others, are the London bakers and keepers of coffeehouses, who are about to hold meetings; whilst there is a strong feeling of the same kind amongst the factors at Mark Lane. Judging also from the letters which are arriving daily from the manufacturing districts, it would appear that the whole of that part of the kingdom is occupied almost exclusively with the discussion of the question; and so irressitible is believed to be the feeling of all classes on this vital point, that the fate of the Administration is expected to depend entirely on their own prudence in taking the lead in the business, by a clear and distinct declaration to be made in the Speech from the throne.

JAN. 21.---Lord Carrington is to be Lord-Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire in place of the late Duke of Buckingham.

The Hon. Admiral C. E. Fleming will, it is understood, hoist his flag early in April at Portsmouth, on board the Britannia, in succession to Admiral Sir P. Durham.

"The shipping interest has not been in so flourishing a state since the war as it is present, owing almost entirely to the efforts made to fetch corn from all parts of Europe. Freights have risen enormously, and this trade yields so much better a return than any other, that the ordinary operations of commerce are seriously impeded. Gold is going out to a considerable extent, and is said to be much in demand in the north of Europe, in Russia particularly, independently of the corn payments. This has become in itself a lucrative trade, at the expense of sending gold to Hamburg not being more than ⅛ per cent, while the difference in value between the two places is rather more than 2 ⅜ per cent. An advance has been made at the Bank in the rate of bar gold, which will necessarily cause the preference to be given to sovereigns or coin in the exportation of the precious metal.---Times.

The Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, brother-in-law of the Princess Elizabeth of England, the Dowager Landgravine, died on the 19th inst. in his 69th year. His Highness's brother, Prince Philip of Hesse Homburgh, was attendant upon him during the whole of his illness. The federal command of the fortress of Luxemburg has thus become vacant.

Mr. Dunn, the Irish Barrister, who was committed to Tothill-fields prison for want of sureties to keep the peace towards Miss Coutts Burdett, has been liberated from prison, on application made to Lord Denman, grounded on an informality of the commitment.

Tha Earl of Castlemaine was killed in Ireland during the storm on Sunday night. His lordship was fastening a window in his bed room, when it was forced open, and he was thrown so violently upon his back that he instantly expired.

The most dreadful accounts continue to be received of the effects of the storm in all parts of Ireland. At least 400 lives have been lost.

Orders have been given for the sail-makers in the several dockyards to be employed by task and job work from the 1st of January to the 31st of March next, and to be paid unlimited earnings.

The conduct of the wreckers at Liverpool during the late storm is represented as most scandalous. The wrecks of the "Pennsylvania" and the "Lockwood" being on the banks, a fleet of these ruffians surrounded the ill-fated ships, and plundered them of every thing they could get into their boats. The wretches actually tore up the deck of the "Pennsylvania" to get at the valuable cargo, which they carried off, there being no person in authority afloat to prevent the robbery. The "Lockwood" shared the same fate, and plunder was the order of the day. The "St. Andrew," being on the main, escaped the depredations of these scoundrels.

Lord John Russell, as Ministerial leader in the House of Commons, has issued the usual circular, requiring the attendance of the friends of Government on the 5th of February, the first day of the approaching session. Mr. Edward Buller, Member for North Staffordshire, will move the address, and will be seconded by Mr. G. W. Wood, member for Kendal.

New writs will be moved the first day of the sitting of Parliament for the Tower Hamlets in the room of Dr. Lushington, promoted to the judgeship of the Admiralty Court; and for Sandwich, &c., in place of Sir James Rivett Carnac, appointed Governor of Bombay.

In reference to the recent commercial treaty between England and Austria, the *Leipsic Gazette* remarks, that it is a mistaken notion to suppose that this measure is tantamount to a declaration of war against Russia, as has been contended in the British and French press; it is a symptom of the political sympaties of Austria towards England—an admonition, and not a menace, addressed to Russia; its true object is to set forth, in a firm manner, and, at the same time, with discretion, the real intentions of the cabinet of Vienna should a misunderstanding take place.

An attempt to murder Lord Norbury was made on the 1st of January, while his lordship was walking through a shrubbery on his own state of Kilbeggan, county of Meath. The assassin lodged several slugs in his victim's breast. His lordship survives, but his recovery is considered doubtful. No motive can be assigned for this act, as Lord Norbury was on good terms with his neighbours, and more particularly with the parish priest: but rumour states that the assassin came from his lordship's estates in Tipperary, and that the act is the result of a conspiracy to get rid of five landed proprietors in that part of the country.

The Rev. Mr. Stevens was re-examined at Manchester on Thursday, pursuant to the terms on which he was admitted to bail on the 28th of December. After further evidence was received on both sides, Mr. Kenworthy, the presiding magistrate, said—"The Court has considered all that has been said by yourself and the witnesses, and they order you to be committed to Liverpool to take your trial at the next assizes." Mr. Law then applied for the liberation of Mr. Stevens on bail, the same gentlemen being still ready to act as sureties. Mr. Kenworthy—"The bail we require is Mr. Stevens himself in 1,000*l.* and two others of 500*l.* each, and twenty-four hours' notice." Mr. Williamson's surety was admitted at once, but further inquiry was demanded for Mr. Richardson, the other surety; the investigation into his sufficiency having been satisfactory, Mr. Stevens was liberated on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

A marriage is spoken of between Mr. Stewart, brother of the Duchess of Somerset, and Miss Coutts Burdett. Her Irish wooer is now really *Dunn* for.—Satirist.

THE CORN LAW.

Twenty-three years ago this journal was found among the most strenuous opponents of the oppressive system of Corn-laws, and nothing has since happened to impair but every thing to confirm, the censures we then and have ever since, bestowed upon them. The present movement of the country for redress of the grievance arises not from party or factious impulses—it is a genuine and intelligent effort to shake off a painful load. The landed proprietary, which attempts to stop the progress of this popular determination mistakes very glaringly its own interest, and we are sure exaggerates its own power. A law establishing a monopoly for the supply of food in favour of one particular class of the community is really nothing better though it may sound so monstrous, as a similar monopoly possessed by Mehemet Ali. It is argued, that if we repeal the Corn-law, half the tillage lands of Britain would become waste; that millions of capital laid out in farm-buildings. in utensils of husbandry, and in complicated improvements, *on the faith* of a protecting law, will have been altogether wasted: and that landlords and farmers will be involved in a common ruin. The answer is plainly, that a large proportion of the lands of this country, now under tillage, ought never to have been taken out of pasture; that such soils are fitted—nay, in the actual state of England have long been *required*, for feeding lean stock; the application of them to which essential purpose would have tended to reduce the price of butcher's meat, now almost inaccessible to the labouring classes, instead of enhancing as does their perversion to tillage, the price of bread on which the maintenance of human life itself is dependent. How would our land-owners like to see a portion of the stiff clay soil of Wiltshire turned into vineyards with the grapes thereon raised under glass, and a prohibitory duty on all foreign wines imposed, for the sake of encouraging the home producer who would thus be enabled to charge these same British landlords 50 per cent. more than the price of the highest flavoured foreign claret, champagne, etc., for his sour and unpalatable beverage? The just a parallel case is that of bolstering up by bounties and prohibitions the costly and inferior grain crops of our coarser soils, many of which would supply our industrious countrymen with beef on moderate terms. The objection, therefore, to the existing mismanagement of our resources amounts to this—that the withdrawal of feeding lands from pasture, and their conversion to the plough, for which they are not fitted, creates the twofold evil of rendering both animal food and corn unnaturally dear—the first from actual scarcity, the second the cost of its production. Then, as to the combined scale and mechanism of the present fluctuating duty must it not be considered intolerable that when wheat is 70s. in England and possibly abroad at 40s., the tax on imported corn should be 10s. more, besides freight and other charges? Are the millions of bread-eaters in England, while corn waits to be purchased in foreign markets at 40s., to be debarred all access to it at a less cost when it comes here than 80s., because our landed proprietors and farmers have so contrived their mutual relations that we cannot have English wheat for less than 70s.? A fixed duty—but ought to be a moderate one if any—is preferable to a varying one. It must not, of course be a protecting duty and it ought not we think, to be a duty for revenue; but merely such a duty as will cover those taxes from which the agricultural interest may fairly claim to be relieved when the existing Corn laws shall be repealed. As for a fall of rents, we believe that it might at first be a natural effect of the proposed measure, but if it were it would not negative the justice of repeal. The question is one in fact, of right and of humanity which no considerations of artificial expediency can fairly be suffered to withstand. Again, there would be much greater steadiness in the proceedings of the agriculturists of Great Britain. When the trade in corn had the whole continent for its field the current of supply and demand would exhibit a greater regularity, and hazardous speculations would have fewer attractions for the farmer; the results of a widened theatre of experiment would assume more the character of fixed and unvarying *laws*. At all events, the alteration must be made. The people of England in their own persons. and we trust by their representatives, will, ere long have so decided, and the advantages immediately derived from it by our exporting-manufacturers will soon, by the increased home demand for food react, as well upon the proprietors, as on the cultivators of the soil of England. We shall just add that the manœuvres now set on foot and actively prosecuted by the Queen's Ministers to degrade this vast national question into an instrument of their own factious and jobbing selfishness. will recoil upon them fearfully before they are one month older.—*Times, Jan.* 19.

The *Times* has an article against the corn-laws, which we have no doubt will powerfully assist the agitation in progress, though a case so strong as that of the agriculture of the United Kingdom never can be shaken by any eloquence however ingenious—enforced by any authority though never so respectable. The only effect of our contemporary's interposition we say it with all respect will be to further the purposes of the Whig-Radical Cabinet. These purposes are to us very clear—first, to protect the worst provisions and the worst mode of administration of the new Poor-law, by diverting popular feeling from the real causes of the suffering of the poor; secondly, to protect the Government itself by raising an artificial clamour against the nobility and gentry of the country which will cause the misdeeds of Ministers to be forgotten: thirdly, to weaken the Conservative party by introducing distrust and division into its ranks.—(STANDARD)---*Jan.* 19.

When Lord Melbourne was pressed last session to pronounce an opinion upon the question of the Corn-laws, he did not scruple to pledge his Government to "no surrender" by a most plain and positive avowal. Whig difficulties have, however, since that, greatly increased, and the principle of "any port in a storm" is found much more convenient than hazarding a shipwreck either on rocks or quicksands. We find it, therefore, confidently rumoured that, as the forlorn hope, Ministers are prepared "to turn their backs upon themselves," and to adopt the clamour upon the Corn-laws as a method of recommending themselves to the people, whom they have betrayed, abandoned, and misled. Nay, report goes still further—and states that they are prepared to hazard a dissolution and general election upon the same point. Let them. We wish they would. But we suspect they know better. What! the authors of the Poor-law endeavour to gull the poor with a pretended fondness for cheap bread! No—no every one has learned to know better than that, and that their only care is to secure, if they can, a continuance of the loaves and fishes to themselves, wholly regardless at what expense of consistency in themselves, or of hardship and misery to others their retention is obtained.—Herald, Jan. 20-

We find in the *Morning Chronicle* the following letter of Lord John Russell, addressed to a Mr. Stanton, of Stroud and read by that gentleman at the Stroud anti-corn law meeting:—

"Whitehall, Jan. 21, 1839.

"My dear Sir,—It is out of my power to absent myself from London at a period when the session of parliament is so nearly approaching. I should otherwise have felt it incumbent upon me to attend the meeting of my constituents upon the subject of the corn-laws. I gave my support to the bill of 1828, considering it an improvement on the former prohibitory system; but it is my opinion that a moderate fixed duty would be more advantageous, not only to trade and manufactures, but likewise to agriculture, than our present fluctuating scale. It is desirable not to alter too frequently the laws by which the direction of capital and the channels of industry are regulated; but it is also desirable not to maintain a system of duties which as experience has shown, increases the high prices of dear years to the consumer, and depresses the low prices of cheap years to the producer.

"I give you this as my individual opinion; but it is one which I shall be ready to support by my vote in the House of Commons.

"I remain, my dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
J. RUSSELL."

This letter we think throws some light upon the *anti-corn-law* agitation---for it seems to prove that ministers have in their despair caught at this last chance of recovering "the masses" to their support. As to anything else the communication scarcely deserves commentary. That Lord John supported the corn-laws 10 years ago, is according to his practice, the best reason for his now joining in the cry to repeal them—that he knows it "not to be desirable to "alter so frequently the laws by which the direction "of capital and the channels of industry are regulated," is still, according to his practice, an excellent argument for assisting those who would tamper with both. But his lordship says that experience has shown the present corn-laws "to increase the high prices of dear years, and to depress the low prices of cheap." What experience?---not certainly the experience of the time that has elapsed since 1829. We may say the less upon the crotchet of a fixed duty, because the *Morning Chronicle* and the rest of the *anti-agriculturists* scornfully reject any duty. The proposition of a fixed duty---which would, if operative indeed, have the effect of increasing high prices, and lowering low prices, as every man who can count the product of *two* and *two*, must see---is, however, a fraud. The fixed duty would never be submitted to in dear years —would an addition of duty to the present price of grain be patiently endured? and in cheap years, when the farmer most needs protection, a *moderate* fixed duty would be no protection at all. The farmers of South Devon may congratulate themselves that they are no longer disgraced by such a representative as the noble member for Stroud.

For the rest, the *Morning Chronicle* is enraptured by the speeches of the anti-agriculturists at Edinbourgh, Manchester, &c. And we honestly own that these speeches are, as violent unmeaning nonsense, admirably adopted to serve a cause that cannot be supported by a single reason. Take for example the following exquisite morsel, selected *honoris causâ* by an evening journal of last night from a speech of a Mr. Black, of Edinburgh:—

"I will not (said Mr. Black) talk of the immense pecuniary interests at stake; I will take higher ground. I object to these *laws on account of their immorality*—they are one unmitigated, superlative, and all-pervading evil (Hear, hear.) Their roots are selfishness, their trunk is oppression, their branches are ramifications of injustice, and their fruit is poison. (Loud continued cheering")

"We rejoice," says Mr. Black's admirer, with eminent candour---

"We rejoice to see the matter brought to this short issue, because there is no end to the fallacies which the perverse ingenuity of public writers, under the influence of strong emotions, continually coin, which they, we admit, honestly believe, and which delude others as well as themselves."

"We rejoice to see the corn-law attackd by stark "staring nonsense, because we feel that in the field of "argument we have not a foot to stand upon." Is not this the confession of Mr. Black's commentator?---we doubt, however, whether such a flight as this quoted would go down with any assembly of Englishmen. A Scotch mob is the stupidest of mobs, because the most conceited; but the English *Chartists* certainly do not dare to take liberties like this with their hearers. The only thing at all like Mr. Black's invective against the *immorality*, &c. of the corn-laws is the jocular amendment proposed by the great Duke of Ormond, who, when it was proposed to denounce a particular branch of Irish trade as a *nuisance*, recommended to vote that the obnoxious traffic should be called *adultery*.

Leaving such reasoners let us now have a word with the *Times*. That journal alludes to the publication by the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* of Mr. Huskisson's letter:—

"Two of our contemporaries have fallen into a very strange mistake respecting Mr. Huskisson's opinion on corn-laws. We were yesterday, and are again to-day, prevented by the pressure of more urgent matters from citing the proofs of this unaccountable error, but we hope to find room for setting the matter at rest to-morrow. For the present we must content ourselves with observing, that, until the latter part of his life at least, Mr. Huskisson's opinion that there ought to be a protecting duty on corn must have been familiar to everybody who knew anything of that gentleman's career, and that it needed not the republication of a letter he wrote in 1814 to show what his notions on that part of the subject were. It is, however, so far from being true that Mr. Huskisson considered the corn-laws that existed from 1815 to 1827 to be better calculated to prevent fluctuations than the corn-laws which had preceded them, that from 1815 to 1827 he repeatedly denounced them as the cause of ruinous fluctuations, and was constantly bending his thoughts towards the preparation of such a scheme of duties as should put an end to those fluctuations. It was with this view that he took the principal share in framing the Corn Bill of 1827. 'My object,' he said in one of the last speeches he ever made on the subject, "is to restore the corn-law to what it was in 1773.' This will not a little astonish our contemporary the *Standard*, who somehow or other has taken it into his head that there were no corn-laws at all before 1815, and who, by means of a series of figures, which are quite as curious as this notion itself is, arrives at the following comfortable conclusions:—

"'We suppose *we have now done with all argument* against the corn laws based upon *supposed* tendency to *suppose fluctuations*.'

"It is hardly possible to imagine a more apt illustration of the French proverbial saying—*Avec des chiffres on peut tout demontrer*.

The purpose with which we, and the purpose we presume with which the *Morning Herald* printed the letter of Mr. Huskisson was twofold; first to show that the opinion of that eminent political economist was favourable to *the principle* of a corn-law, secondly, to present to the public the unanswerable arguments by which that opinion was supported---arguments, we take leave to say, that in impartial judgment, could derive no force from any man's name. Mr. Huskisson may have objected to details of the law from 1815 to 1827, but he never swerved from his adherence to *the principle* as the *Times* itself acknowledges in saying that "he was constantly bending his thoughts towards "the preparation of such a *scheme of duties* as should "put and end to the fluctuations;" and, as the *Times* again acknowledged still more clearly in its reference to one of the *last* speeches of the right honourable gentleman upon the corn question, "My object is, to "restore the corn-law to what it was in 1773." Now the corn-law in 1773 was compounded of two statues:---

First, the state 22 Charles II., which excluded absolutely all foreign wheat until the average price should rise to 53s. per qr., and then admitted it only upon payment of a duty of 8s. per qr., making the pivot price, in fact, 61s. 4d. the quarter.

Secondly, the act 1st William and Mary, which gave a bounty of 5s. a quarter upon the exportation of wheat. And so successful, we may remark by the way, was this wise measure of encouragement to agriculture, framed by the wise statesmen of the revolution that in half a century from its enactment, England received nearly two millions annually as the price of exported grain---thus draining the adjacent countries of the Continent of their capital, and laying the solid basis of her manufacturing prosperity. This is the answer to those who tell us that agriculture owes all its success to manufactures. If the pursuits are equally and fairly protected, they will reciprocate benefits, but in prosperity or eaducity agriculture must always take the lead. because by agriculture alone can capital be localised.

To return to Mr. Huskinson: the statutes of Charles and William and Mary referred to made up the law of 1773, upon which he wished to fall back, and the departure from that law which his letter laments was the admission of foreign corn *duty free*, when prices should reach 48s. The law continued in this state to 1791, when the import price was again slightly raised, and a duty of 2s. 6d. the quarter imposed. In this state the law remained until 1804, when the import price, including duty, was raised to 65s., duty included; but such had been the lamentable effect of the *free corn trade* from 1773, that the average price from 1804 to 1814 was no less than 100s., so that the prohibitory effect of the law was never felt; and yet, during these 10 years, the whole amount of imported gain of all kinds did not exceed one *thirty-fifth part* of the consumption of the kingdom. This our contemporary will see by a reference to the statements of Lord Western's speech in the begining of the session of 1804. It was on this account and not in ignorance that there were *inoperative* laws upon the statute book, that we spoke of the period from 1792 to 1804 as one in which there were no corn-laws *in operation*. The laws could not, from the state of prices operate; and, again, whatever had been the prices they could not operate as no corn worth speaking of was to be had for importation, not even when the duty was but nominal and the average price *five pounds the quarter wheat*. We can desire nothing better than that our oponents should trace back with us the whole course of legislation upon the corn trade to the reign of Richard the Second, when it begun. If they will do so, they will find that our wisest and best legislators have been the foremost in protecting and encouraging agriculture, and that uniformly where the interests of the farmer have been neglected or postponed to other interests, provisions have risen fearfully in price, and the greatest general distress has ensued. The *Times* says that our figures are curious---we only know that they are accurately taken from the parliamentary decuments, and that the use we have made of them has been plain and candid. We could say more upon this subject, but we must give place to a provincial ally *Berrow's Worcester Journal*, which puts, much better than we could hope to do, another view of the matter. We request the attention of the *Times* to its reasoning.---

"First: the allegation is, that the manufacturing interest and the industrious classes depending thereon, are sufferers by the variable protecting duties on the importation of corn. We deny *in toto* the truth of the position, logically and in fact. Let it be first shown in what way they suffer in a just and relative comparison with the benefits of the landed interests, which is the fair away to determine the first point, upon principle, where capital is is to be taken as the exciting and the sustaining medium of all industry, agricultural or manufacturing, in a free state. Will the sticklers for a repeal of the corn-laws show us that the return upon the gross capital invested in domestic commerce or manufactures is wholly inadequate or below par in advantage with the profits asiring from the letting and the cultivation of the land? This is the way to determine the chief point equitably. Can they, with all their empty parade of 'justice to to the poor man, and a cheap loaf,' meet us on this point? Our 'answer once for all, is—*they cannot*! Discarding theory, let us go to the statistical returns; and what say they? These returns show that the gross amount of English capital vested in land and agricultural stock amounts to 2,971,756,670*l.* Now what is the *net profit*, in annual return, upon the enormous capital of *two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one million, seven hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred and seventy pounds*—a sum that makes us return to our multiplicaiion table to set it down correctly in words? The return upon this sum is, annually 17,029,688*l.*; or little more than *fifty per cent.* on the gross amount! Let us now take the capital vested in manufactures; and what do the returns make it? The astoundingly small sum, in the comparison, of 201,000,000*l.*! And what is the annual return in *net profit* upon this sum? 262,585,199*l.*!—*cent. per cent. and a quarter and more* on this comparatively diminutive sum! We have now come to the gist of the question, statistically, in reference to the rights of *capital invested*, and the relative claims of each to legislative protection We hope, for an object of national moment like this, that the *Times* will honour us by a meeting in argument upon this point, ere we enter on the rest. Should it not do so, the inference will then be in our favour."—Standard, Jan. 25.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament is on the eve of assembling: and the course which will be taken by the great political revals is looked to by the country with increasing interest as the day of conflict approaches. The vain boastings of the Tory journals, of an approaching triumph to their party, seem to have cooled down to a very moderate temperature. With respect to the position of parties our opinion is, that the Tories are unfortunately strong for mi-chief: and for nothing else. In the present position of public affairs, there is nothing the more keen-sighted of their leaders would deprecate so solemnly as a return to office. Their policy at present is (we except some of their honester section) to resist every extension of popular rights--and to perpetuate as many abuses as possible; in order that by some contingency the government should pass

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into their hands, they may have as many of their engines of corruption to employ in their accustomed work and for the furtherance of their essential objects, as possible. The leaders of the Tories are evidently aware of their inability to control events in their favour, and therefore exert themselves to repress the impatience for office in their hungry followers. Some of our contemporaries are indulging in profund speculations as to the course which ministers will pursue; and especially with reference to the corn-law question, in which the agricultural and manufacturing population are opposed in opinion. It is gravely inquired, will ministers make this *an open* question? Why, it ever *has been* an open question; and there is no reason for supposing it will now be otherwise. One thing is certain: the petitions of the manufactures to be heard by counsel, and to adduce evidence, at the bar of Parliament, must be complied with. Such a formidable body as the manufactures of this great commercial empire, knocking at the door of Parliament, and claiming to be heard on a matter in which their very being is at stake, must not be sent away unheard and unregarded. We anticipate that they will make out a case which will force conviction on their most incredulous and determined opponents, and wring assent to their prayer for the the abrogation of the odious monopoly, even from those most interested in its continuance.---*Globe, Jan.* 21.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

With reference to the subject of a speedy conveyance to and from India, which at present occupies so much of the public press, particularly of our able and influential contemporary, the *Times*, we are reminded by an old friend—one of our earliest correspondents—that this paper was the first to advocate that interesting subject, particularly the route by Marseilles. On referring to our files for 1834, we find a letter from our correspondent, partly reprinted in our paper of the 1st of October, 1836, when the French Government established a line of steamers between Marseilles and Egypt, an extract from which we here insert, to show that there would be a saving of at least ten days by adopting the Marseilles route for the Indian mails, in preference to that of Falmouth.

Assuming that the journey from London to Paris would not occupy more time than that to Falmouth we may take Paris and Falmouth respectively as places of departure.

Voyage from Falmouth to Malta		17 days
	Days.	
Paris to Marseilles	3	
Marseilles to Malta	4	7
Saved by the Marseilles route		10 days

With respect to passengers, who is there that would not prefer a journey to Marseilles, through some of the finest provinces of France, and thence to Malta in a smooth sea, to the boisterous Bay of Biscay and Atlantic, particularly when the former could be done at the same, and even at less expense.

The journey from Malta to Bombay we have seen, has been repeatedly performed in 35 days; it ought not to exceed 30, viz.:—

Malta to Alexandria	5 days
Alexandria to Cairo	3
Cairo to Suez (60 miles)	2
Suez to Bombay (2,500 miles)	20
	30

Our correspondent (no mean authority on the subject, so far as localities and expenses are concerned, having himself performed the whole journey from Bombay before the establishment of steamers on the route) calls our attention to the monstrous charge of 800 rupees (100*l.*) for the fare of each passenger, for a twenty days run from Suez to Bombay (5*l.* per diem!!) which, considering the cheapness of provisions at Bombay, Mocha, and Suez, and compared with the charges by the Peninsula and New York steamers, is a gross imposition on the traveller: 45*l.* is the fare by the New York vessels (averaging about 21. 10s. a-day), where the living is sumptuous; and 25*l.* only is charged to Malta, which scarcely averages 30s. a-day. Now, [illegible] plant states, a sheep can be had at Bom[illegible] two rupees—those of the Abyssinian [illegible] at the latter place being full 20lb. a [illegible]try at four for a rupee. Beef being [illegible] cannot see why the fares by the Indian [illegible] should be so greatly disproportioned to those [illegible] are assured, should be the outside [illegible] this would leave a clear sum of 35*l.* [illegible] towards the wear and tear of ves[illegible], have no doubt but that when Go[illegible] India Company take the subject regularly in hand, the charge will be reduced to such a scale as will enable the subaltern to adopt the Red Sea route as well as the field officer and well-paid civilian. —*United Service Gazette, Jan.* 26.

We could only allude very briefly in our last to the meeting which was held yesterday week, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee for promoting a steam communication with India. We have since perused this document with great attention, and the result is a conviction at which we have arrived through Mr. Waghorn's activity and enterprise long ago—that a monthly steam communication with India *via* the Red Sea is in the highest degree desirable. There needed, we fancy, "no ghost come from the grave to tell us that." The object of this committee, so far as we can judge from their report, for they have the meanness not even to mention Mr. Waghorn's name, is to supersede that gentleman in his operations, having first robbed him of all the suggestions which his zeal, activity, and enthusiasm have enabled him to promulgate on the subject. None of the speakers advanced a single argument to show that the present system of communication was not rapidly progressing to perfection—a system maintained only at an enormous expense to the Government and the East India Company, and which could hardly be improved on by any private company, without much larger resources than the one in question proposes to raise. Were the chances of success, however, to be ever so much greater than they appear to be, we see no reason why Captain Barber, or any joint-stock speculator, should take the matter out of the hands of a man to whom all persons connected with India stand so deeply indebted as they do to Mr. Waghorn, for the purpose of converting the results of his experience to his own pecuniary benefit. But for the good feeling of a single member of this meeting, the name of Mr. Waghorn would never once have been mentioned throughout the proceedings of the day.—*Ibid.*

BANKING AND MONETARY.

In his celebrated attempt to palm upon the Joint Stock Banks the odium of having caused the last monetary crisis, which, it has been proved, originated in the unsteady conduct pursued by the Bank of England directors, and their disregard of all principle in the management of the currency, Mr. Horsley Palmer makes some admissions which show weakness or want of confidence entertained by him in the stability of his favourite system. We should certainly have given the champion of the Bank credit for greater sagacity than he has shown in making such declarations; but these having been published to the world as if they proceeded from authority, and expressed the sentiments of the directors generally, we feel ourselves at full liberty to criticise them, and draw such conclusions as we may think reasonable.

The passages alluded to are these. At page 41 of his *Causes and Consequences* he says—

If paper-money ever become discredited by any internal political convulsion, it can then only be upheld by the power of government, and in such times it becomes the duty of the ministers of the crown to undertake the responsibility of upholding public credit. For relief against commercial discredit the issuing body should be so formed as to be able to afford protection.

Here the expression of "internal political convulsion" is rather vague, consequently the drift of the argument is not very distinct; but enough is expressed to show that the Bank of England system of currency is looked upon by its patrons as being only adapted for fair weather sailing, and not capable of standing the test of political shocks. If "the ministers of the crown undertake the responsibility of upholding public credit," they can only do so by supplying the requisite amount of gold in exchange for Bank notes, so as to maintain the currency at its standard value; or by passing another Restriction Act, by which the standard of value would be destroyed, and the Bank would be at liberty again to luxuriate in all the extravagancies of former times. No one can doubt which alternative Mr. Palmer had in his eye when he penned the paragraph. The presumption of such a declaration is only equalled by its folly. As well might every merchant or speculator who suffers loss or inconvenience from political changes, apply to the minister for a Restriction Act to protect his credit and relieve him from the necessity of paying his debts. If the Bank of England does not feel that she is now, and will continue to be, in a condition to redeem her notes in the manner legally ordained, let political events be what they may, she ought at once cease issuing them, and leave the field open to those who have more strength and more confidence. If her assets be invested in securities which cannot be depended upon *at all times*, in case of need, to command in the open market a certain amount of currency in notes or gold, it only proves gross mismagagement on her part, but is no proof that others would commit similar indiscretions.

Again at page 50, after a tirade against Joint Stock Banks of issue, he concludes:—

So dangerous does the system appear, *as it now stands*, that it becomes questionable whether the Bank of England and the bodies in question can *permanently exist together*.

The *danger*, we are happy to say, is only impending over the Bank of England; the Joint Stock Banks see no danger which they are not ready to meet; and the public are not to be frightened by this omnious announcement. The Joint Stock Banks possessing already a paid-up capital of ten millions of pounds, with the power of augmenting it five-fold if needful, have a circulation of 4,300,000*l.* in notes, only 43 per cent, on the value of their capital, which is always available to protect their issues. The Bank of England, with a circulation of eighteen millions and-a-half, possesses a capital of fourteen millions and-a-half, but of this sum eleven millions lie dead in her loan to the government, without any convertible security to be used in the hour of need. She has two millions locked up in mortgages, and ten or eleven millions in the *dead weight*, which is also not to be relied on for sudden emergencies. Thus her whole paid-up capital, and likewise a portion of what ought to be her available assets are locked up in inconvertible securities, leaving only, at the present time, available assets in securities nine millions, and in bullion nine millions, together 18,000,000, to face liabilities in circulation and deposits amounting to 27,500,000*l.* Hence arises the fear and the danger expressed by her advocate; and hence her weakness which requires the fostering care of monopoly, to enable her to make head against the active competition of her rivals. We leave the public to judge which is in the most sound state, and best able to redeem their notes when suddenly called upon either in consequence of a panic, or of "*internal political convulsion*;" in fact, whether the Bank of England or the Joint Stock Banks may *truly* be said to over-issue. The aspersions of Mr. Palmer having been suffered to pass almost unnoticed, many persons have taken for granted that his assertions were just; we are, therefore, compelled, in self-defence, to place the dispute in its proper light.

This conduct of the Bank directors in decrying the Joint Stock Banks for their pretended over-issue, is very dissingenuous, and proves clearly that they are more concerned for their own profitts than for the public convenience. If these institutions should succeed in extend their issues now, or at any future time, it could only be done by displacing Bank of England notes; to the public it is a matter of indifference whose notes they use, provided they be assured of their immediate convertibility.

The directors would have more reason if they complained of the danger of overtrading, that might possibly result from the extension of credit, caused by the too great liberality of the Joint Stock Banks in endorsing promiscous bills of exchange, which, in consequence, become current securities, and assist to stimulate mercantile transactions. But this is a subject they never mention, because it brings profit to them, by calling into play an additional amount of their currency notes to support the enlarged circulation of this new description of paper. Their silence cannot be supposed to proceed from ignorance of the subject; therefore, when we see them winking at what is palpably a fault in the present management of many Joint Stock Banks, we may be assured that those institutions are playing the fool for the profit and amusement of the Bank of England, which would not fail to turn to account any slip or embarrassment brought on by this imprudence. Another panic, the blow up of two or three Joint Stock Banks of issue, would furnish a nice argument for our enemies during the approaching parliamentary campaign, and might retard the final triumph of our principles by some ten or twenty years.—*Atlas, Jan.* 5.

"The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London, for the week ending Saturday last, consisted of 9,000 ounces of silver bars, which were shipped to Calcutta; 1,980 of gold bars forwarded to Rotterdam; 2000 of gold coin, 1,500 of which were sent to Calcutta, and 500 to Boulogne and 427,929 of silver coin, which were disposed of as follows:—300,000 to Calais, 101,014 to Calcutta, 5000 to Rotterdam, 6,500 to Mogadore, 6,456 to the West Indies, 3,459 to Gibraltar, and 2,500 to Madeira.---Times, ---Jan. 24.

"After hesitating for several days what to do, the ruling powers at the Bank of England have again offered to sell bar gold for exportation; but they demand 78s. per ounce, which is one-sixth per cent. higher than the Mint price; this does not seem to bear out the assertion that they are overloaded with gold, and are desirous of getting rid of a few millions. Some large sums in sovereigns have been exported within the last seven days, besides silver.---Very little of the gold goes through the Custom-house.---(Herald.)

"The only important featnre in the returns of the exportation of precious metals this week is the continued exportation of silver to France, but this has arisen in a great measure from the difficulty of obtaining bills, and is also much increased, no doubt, by the carrying out of the plan by which several French houses were to obtain assistance from the Bank of England. Many persons, indeed, express a doubt as to the Bank of England having rendered assistance to French houses through their correspondents in London but it is neverntheless a fact. Messrs. Rothschild nade application, and the advance to them by the Bank of England amounted to about £600,000. It was unquestionably a good operation for the Bank, for it gave the Directors an opportunity of placing out a large amount of their unemployed stock of bullion on advantageous terms. It shows at the same time the strength of the firm of Messrs. Rothschild, and much credit is due to that house for coming forward to render assistance in time of need.---(Chronicle)

THE LATE (L.E.L.) MRS. MACLEAN.

No event since the death of *Malibran*, appears to have excited so deep an interest in England as the early and untimely fate of poor L.E.L.—Her death is enveloped in a certain mystery that adds greatly to this interest—We subjoin some of the particulars as we find them in the English Papers.

This popular authoress, we regret to mention, terminated her earthly career on the 15th October last at Cape Coast Castle, whither she had accompanied her husband, the newly-appointed governor of that settlement. The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr Freeman, a Wesleyan minister, gives the particulars of this unfortunate event:—

Cape Coast Town, Oct. 16, 1838.

Here I would gladly close my letter, but alas! alas! I feel it my painful duty to record the awfully-sudden death of poor Mrs. Maclean—not occasioned by any sickness peculiar to this climate (her general health having been very good from the day she landed until yesterday morning), when she was found dead in her room, lying close to the door, having in her hand a bottle which had contained prussic acid, a portion of which she had taken (as was proved by the surgeon), the remainder being spilt on the floor. She had been seen a short time before, apparently in good health and spirits. A letter was found, which she had written to a friend in Scotland, dated the same morning, in which she expresses herself as satisfied and pleased with Cape Coast and its inhabitants, as finding every thing here much better than she had expected. (She told me the same eight or ten days ago, or thereabouts.) On the body being thus found, a jury was immediately summoned, composed of the European merchants of the town (I was not among them), and the nature of the evidence given was such as they considered would authorize them to give a verdict to the following effect—"It is thought that she was seized with spasms in the stomach (with which she was often troubled, being subject to them), and took an over-dose of prussic acid, she was found dead on the floor of her bed-room, close to the door, with the small bottle in her hand. It is supposed that she took an over-dose, which killed her." Mr. Maclean had been very ill with the same complaint, while she only felt them for a short time at once, not enough to make her ill. Indeed, whenever I have seen her (which was often), she always appeared in high health and spirits.

There are several reports in circulation relative to the death of L.E.L. It is stated that Mrs. Maclean had been, for a long time before she left Europe, subject to violent nervous and spasmodic attacks, for which she had been accustomed to take henbane as a remedy; and that being similarly attacked in Africa, she had taken a dose which, owing to the enervating influence of the climate was more than her frame could bear.

There is another rumour in circulation that Mrs. Maclean owed her death to the revengeful passions of some of the natives, who poisoned the wife in order to have vengeance on the husband.

The subjoined are portions of the last letters she wrote. The one dated October 15, the day of her death, was found in her writing desk. To a friend connected with the press, she says:—"I am very well, and very happy." "The only regret," she proceeds to say, "the only regret (the emerald ring that I fling into the dark sea of life to propitiate fate) is the constant sorrow I feel whenever I think of those whose kindness s so deeply treasured."

Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 15.

My dearest Marie,—I cannot but write you a brief account how I enact the part of a feminine Robinson Crusoe. It must say, in itself, the place is infinitely superior to all I ever even dreamed of. The Castle is a fine building, the rooms excellent. I do not suffer from heat; insects there are few or none; and I am in excellent health. The solitude, except an occasional dinner, is absolute; from seven in the morning till seven when we dine, I never see Mr. Maclean, and rarely any one else. We were welcomed by a series of dinners, which I am glad are over—for it is very awkward to be the only lady—still the great kindness with which I have been treated, and the every pleasant manners of many of the gentlemen made me feel it as little as possible. Last week we had a visit from Captain Castle, of the Pylades. His story is very melancholy. He married six months before he left England to one of the beautiful Miss Hills, Sir John Hill's daughter, and she died just as he received orders to return home. We also had a visit from Col. Bosch, the Dutch governor, a most gentleman-like man. But fancy how awkward the next morning, I cannot induce Mr. Maclean to rise, I have to make breakfast, and do the honours of adieu to him and his officers white plumes, mustachios, and all. I think I never felt more embarrassed. I have not yet felt the want of society the least. I do not wish to form new friends, and never does a day pass without thinking most affectionately of my old ones. On three sides we are surrounded by the sea. I like the perpetual dash on the rocks---one wave comes up after another, and is for ever dashed in pieces, like human hopes that only swell to be disappointed. We advance---up springs the shinning froth of love or hope, a moment white, and gone for ever." The land view, with its cocoa and palm trees, is very striking---it is like a scene in the *Arabian Nights*. Of a night the beauty is very remarkable; the sea is of a silvery purple and the moon deserves all that has been said in her favour. I have only once been out of the fort by daylight, and then was delighted. The salt lakes were first dyed a faint crimson by the setting sun, and as we returned they seemed a faint violet in the twilight, just broken by a thousand stars, while before us was the red beacon light. The chance of sending this letter is a very sudden one, or I should have ventured one to Gen. Fagan, to whom I beg the very kindest regard. Dearest, do not forget me. Pray write to me, "Mrs. George Maclean, Cape Coast Castle, care of Messrs. Forster and Smith, 5, New City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street." Write about yourself, nothing else half so much interests your affectionate,—L. E. Maclean.---*Atlas, Jan.* 5.

One of your contemporaries in detailing the circumstances of the death of this lamented lady, stated that the prussic acid, to which the catastrophe is attributable, was recommended to her by Dr. Thomson, who had superintended the furnishing of her medical chest on her departure to Cape Coast Castle. This declaration has called forth a disclaimer from that gentleman in the following terms:—

Sir,---In the interesting and affecting account of the death of Mrs. George Maclean, which appeared in the *Courier*, and which has been copied into various papers, there is a statement that I furnished Mr. Maclean's medicine chest, and introduced into it a bottle of hydrocyanic (prussic acid.) Assuming this to be true, you very properly state, that the bottle was labelled with great care; and consequently, that every precaution had been taken to prevent any accident from an overdose. Now, Sir, it is true that I ordered the medicines in Mr. Maclean's medicine chest, but none of those were hydrocyanic acid, nor was any of that acid contained in any of the medicines in the chest.

For my own satisfaction I called upon Mr. Squires, the chemist and druggist to the Queen, at the corner of Duke-street, Oxford-street. That excellent chemist supplied the drugs for Mr. Maclean's use; and he showed me not only the list of those which he put into the chest, inserted in his books, but my original order, which he had filed. I also found, on referring to the numerous prescriptions which I wrote for Mr. Maclean, and which were made up by Mr. Squires, that not one of them contains hydrocyanic acid. These facts can be verified by any one who may take the trouble to examine Mr. Squire's books.

I trust only to add, that no person knew better than myself the estimable qualities, generous feelings, and exalted virtues of Mrs. Maclean; none can more deeply lament the irreparable loss which not only her friends, but society, has sustained by her death.

I have the honour to remain your humble servant,

Anthony Todd Thomson.

Every thing proceeding from the pen of poor L. E. L. now acquires an additional interest from the melancholy circumstances of her untimely decease, and we consider we are gratifying our readers by presenting them with one of her latest letters to her friend, Mrs. C. Hall:—

My dearest Mrs. Hall,---I must send you one of my earliest epistles from the tropics, and as a ship is just sailing, I will write, though it can only be a few hurried lines. I can tell you my whole voyage in three words---six weeks' sickness---but I am now as well as possible, and have been ever since I landed. The castle is a very noble building, all the rooms large and cool, while some would be pretty, even in England; that where I am writing is painted a deep blue, with some splendid engravings; indeed, fine prints seem quite a passion with the gentlemen here. Mr. Maclean's library is filled up with books, cases of African mahogany and portraits of distinguished authors. I however, never approach it without due preparation and humility, so crowded is it with scientific instruments, telescopes, chronometers, lavameters, gasometers, &c., none of which may be touched by hands profane. On three sides the batteries are dashed against by the waves; on the fourth is a splendid land view; the hills are covered to the top with what we should call wood, but is here called bush. This dense mass of green is varied by some large handsome white houses, belonging to different gentlemen, and on two of the heights are small forts built by Mr. Maclean. The cocoa trees, with their long fan-like leaves, are very beautiful. The natives seem both obliging and intelligent, and look very pisturesque with their fine dark figures, with pieces of the country cloth flung around them: they seem to have an excellent ear for music; the band plays all the old popular airs, which they have caught from some chance hearing. The servants are very tolerable, but they take so many to work. The prisoners do the scouring; and fancy three men cleaning a room that an old woman in England would do in an hour! besides the soldier who stands by, his bayonet drawn in his hand. All my troubles have been of a house-keeping kind, and no one could begin on a more plentiful stock of ignorance than myself; however, like Sinbad, the sailor, in the cavern, I begin to see daylight. I have numbered and labelled my keys, their name is Legion, and every morning I take my way to the store, give out flour, sugar, butter, &c., and am learning to scold if I see any dust, or miss the customary, polish on the tables; I am actually getting the steward of the ship, who is my right-hand, to teach me how to make pastry; I will report progress in the next. We live almost entirely on ducks and chickens; if a sheep be killed, it must be eaten the same day. The bread is very good, palm wine being used for yeast; and yams are an excellent substitute for potatoes. The fruit, generally, is too sweet for my liking, but the oranges and pine-apples are delicious. You cannot think the complete seclusion in which I live, but I have a great resource in writing, and I am very well and very happy; but I think even more than I expected, if that be possible, of my English friends. It was almost like seeing something alive when I saw the *Buccanier* and the *Outlaw*, side by side, in Mr. Maclean's library; I cannot tell you the pleasure it gave me. Do tell Mr. Hall that every day, I find the *Books of Gems* greater treasures; I refer to them perpetually. I have been busy with what I hope you will like---Essays from Sir Walter Scott's works, to illustrate a set of Heath's portraits; I believe they are to appear every fortnight next year. Give my kindest love to Mrs. Fielding and Mr. Hall and belive me ever, your truly affectionate.

L. E. (Landon*) Maclean.

I shall not forget the shells.

[The name had been written "L. E. Landon;" but the word "Landon" was erased, and that of "Maclean" substituted.

The subjoined letter, addressed to Mr. R. Fisher, arrived by the vessel that brought the news of her death:—

Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 21, 1838.

Dear Mr. Fisher.---As the "Maclean" is on the point of sailing, I cannot but write you a few lines to say that I never was in better health, and like the place exceedingly. The Castle is a fine building surrounded on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth there is a fine view of the country, with the town in the foreground. The native huts I at first took for ricks of hay, but those of the better sort are pretty white houses with green blinds.

The English gentlemen resident here have very large houses, quite mansions, with galleries running round. I had a delightful drive last Sunday into the interior of the country; in some places it was like a gentleman's park, but generally speaking the vegetation is so thick that the growth of the shrubs rather resembles a wall.

The solitude here is very Robinson Crusoeish, and I find my habit of writing a great resource. I shall be so glad if we can make an arrangement for do ng even half the *Drawing-Room Scrap Book*. This note will reach you a little after Christmas---any thing you send then will be with me in six weeks, and I should have many opportunities of re-sending to England in less than seven weeks. I really shall not know what to do with all my accummulated poetry. I have so long accustomed myself to give the poems a collected form in the *scrap-book*, in which my best poems have appeared, that I shall quite grudge scattering them through periodicals. Now, will you do me two favours? Send me any papers that may contain any notice of this year's volume, when you have done with them; however old, they will be treats to me; and if you had any spare prints, would you send me a few, for I am fitting up my room with them? My next note will be more amusing, for we have been too busy to look about us. I was ill the whole voyage.

Whatever notes you may send, address "Mr. George Maclean, Cape Coast Castle, care of Messrs. Foster and Smith, 5, New City Chambers Bishopsgate-street.".

I trust Mrs. Fisher is well. Pray remember me most kindly to her, with many good wishes.

Yours, most truly,

L. E. Landon.

We regret to have to state the prevalent opinion to be that the gifted lady was very unhappy in her voluntary exile, and that she knowingly terminated her irksome existence.---*Atlas, Jan.* 12.

L. E. L.—Our call for inquiry into the mysterious fate of the late Mrs. Maclean has been ably supported. The fatal phial found in the hand, or, as another account states, *near* the person, of the deceased, has, we understand, been sent or brought over to this country. *Who* wrote the label on that phial, and furnished its fatal contents? Who, and *to whom*? It neither came from the apothecary, nor was prescribed by the physician, of the deceased. In identifying prussic acid with the medicine she was accustomed to take, there is every presumption of an error in the evidence. That medicine was henbane. With that, and with no other, for the purpose alleged, was she provided. The testimony of Dr. Thomson is most explicit on this point. How came the phial of prussic acid into Mrs. Maclean's room? Was it ever in her possession while living? If it was, when, where, and how was it obtained, and for what purpose? Is there any person at Cape Coast towards whom suspicion might naturally point? Any one whose right, real or imaginary, had been, however unconsciously, invaded by the new mistress of the Castle? Suspicion and rumour are busy with many such queries. Were we to state in full the replies that are afloat, the story would seem more like one of romance than of real life. Thus runs the story:—It is said that, according to the rude, unchristian, and, of course, not legal, customs of the country, the Governor of Cape Coast Castle had a half-caste domestic partner, who shared his battlemented state and the dispensing of his vice-regal hospitality; that, during his absence in England, and while he was wooing and winning the English poetess, the halfcaste woman remained, unaware of his proceedings, in the Castle, awaiting his return, and preparing their offspring for his affectionate reception: that when the vessel, on the deck of which those touching lines to the sinking star were improvised, arrived off Cape Coast, the Governor did not take his bride to the Castle, but to a merchant's house at some distance, where she remained several days before entering that craggy pile, from some portion of which, at certain times, she was always excluded: that when she was duly installed there, the children, whose presence might have been strange, if not offensive, to her, had travelled away up the country, either with, or without, their mother, in whose veins the hot blood of Africa, it must be remembered, mingled with the more limpid European stream: that——but the shuddering catastrophe need not be verbally traced, and we have told enough of a narrative consisting partly, indeed, of known facts, but of which we shall rejoice to find that the darker portions are the baseless surmises of excited feeling.—(Weekly True Sun.)

MALTA GAZETTE.—Feb. 6.

Princess Charlotte, 104, (bearing the flag of Admiral the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford G. C. B. G. C. M G.) *Ceylon* (bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Sir John Louis, Bart.)), *Rodney* 92, *Asia*, 84, *Vanguard*, 80, *Bellerophon*, 80, *Pembroke*, 74, *Minden*, 74, *Hastings*, 74, *Harlequin*, 18, *Scorpion*, 10, Surveying Vessel *Beacon* Cutter *Magpie* Steam-packets *Megæra*, *Acheron*, *Hermes*, and *Firefly*, and the French Steam-packets *Sesostris* and *Rhamses*.

On Wednesday last, Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, accompanied by the greater part of her suite, drove out to the Inquisitor's Palace, the country residence of Mr Greig, Chief Secretary to Government, where Her Majesty was received by His Excellency the Governor and Mr Greig.

Her Majesty was much pleased with the scenery in that neighbourhood, and with the grounds and garden of the *Gran Fontana* which adjoin the house, and the day being one of those fine mild days for which the winter season in Malta is remarkable, with a clear and transparent atmosphere that gives life and vivacity to every object, Her Majesty had a full opportunity of observing the verdure and beauty which the Island presents at this season of the year. After partaking of luncheon, Her Majesty and party left the Inquisitor's about 3 o,clock, and on her way to town Her Majesty stopped a short time at Casal Zebbug, where the Clergy of the parish were in waiting to receive her at the Church, surrounded by the numerous population of the Casal, to whom Her Majesty,s unexpected visit afforded the highest interest and gratification.

After inspecting this fine church, Her Majesty arrived in town at 5 o'clock, and was graciously pleased to say that this excursion, the longest she had hitherto made into the country, had afforded her much pleasure, while every one was delighted to see Her Majesty in the enjoyment of such good health and spirits.

Sir Robert and Lady Stopford had the honor of entertaining Her Majesty at dinner on Monday last. Besides the Royal Suite there were present his Excellency the Governor, Sir John and Lady Louis, Capt. and Mrs Hyde Parker, and Capt. Loch of the *Hastings*.

CANADA.

The Canadian Prisoners.---It was at first settled that the argument on the rule *nisi* for an attachment against the gaoler of Liverpool, for an alleged false return to the writ of Habeas Corpus, should take place on Thursday, but by subsequent arrangement this day was fixed upon for that purpose. It will be recollected that the name of Lenard Watson does not appear on the warrant, and upon this fact Mr. Hill, on the part of the prisoners, contended that the return made to the writ of Habeas Corpus by Mr. Bachelor of Liverpool, was a false one. The prisoners were not in Court to-day, and though it was rather crowded, public curiosity seems to be much abated. The Attorney-General rose to show cause against the rule for the attachment against Mr. Bachelor. He was followed by the Solicitor-General, Sir F. Pollock and Mr. Hill having been heard on the other side. Lord Denman then delivered the judgement of the Court. His Lordship said that, although there had been a misstatement in the return made by Mr. Bachelor, yet, as there did not appear to be any intention wilfully to deceive the Court, the rule for the attachment must be discharged. As, however, there had been a misstatement of facts, the Court thought that the motion of the Attorney-General to have the return amended ought to be granted. All the Judges concurred. Mr. Hill said that, when the return was amended, he should consider what further step he should take on the part of the prisoners.---(Courier.)

In our last we stated that a considerable band of depredators and brigands from the state of Michigan had crossed Lake Erie from Detroit, and invaded the province of Upper Canada at Windsor and Sandwich. We have now to relate the complete overthrow and dispersion of these ruffians by one-eighth of their force.

The pirates amounted to near 400 men, and crossed to Canada on a night when neither side believed such an event practicable. They stole unperceived upon a large wooden building occupied by a few militiamen, shot down the single sentinel, and, in their trepidation and confusion suffered the rest to escape with the exception of an old negro of seventy, whom they killed in cold blood because he would not declare himself a patriot! Having achieved to this victory they set fire to the empty barracks, and marched to attack some sixty Canadians defending themselves against patriotic Americans coming to aid their revolution, who had taken up a position about a mile below the barracks, in the rear of a rail fence. The attacking "patriots" divided into two parties, one taking the road and the other making a detour through the field. The party on the road met with a peaceful unarmed physician on horseback—he was shot down and his dead body horribly mutilated. Having performed this deed they marched on to the attack, and repulsed—358 (or, according to their own story before the fight, not since, 500) patriots repulsed by sixty or seventy armed citizens, among whom were but nine soldiers! Fifteen "patriots" were killed in this the only actual fight that took place, while the loyalists lost one.

After this short skirmish and repulse, the "patriots" retreated up the river, without being immediately pursued by the loyalists. They made a short halt on Windmill-point; but soon perceiving the loyalist militia advancing they began to act upon the maxim of *sauve qui peut*. Having first set signals unsuccessfully for the United States steam-boat "Erie" to take them on board---a thing that could not have been done without a violation of neutrality---they divided into parties, some taking to the woods and others to canoes. A company of the royal artillery arrived in time to do much damage to the latter, while the militia took fifteen prisoners of the former. The "Erie" picked up a number of fugitives, the unwounded of whom were committed to gaol for trial at the next term of the United States Court.

On the 3d December Commodore Drew, who commanded in the affair of the "Caroline," whose vessel was frozen in at Gravelly Bay, on Lake Erie, was attacked by a large party of pirates on the ice, with the intent to cut him off, but he repelled the assailants and drove them back, without loss to himself, killing ten, whose bodies were left on the ice.

It it not likely that the peace of Upper Canada will be again disturbed, as the invaders in the last affair have been what the Americans call, in their accounts of the business, completely "used up." Of the 350 who crossed the Lake, all, with the exception of about fifty, are either shot drowned or captured.

The Pole named Von Schultz, who commanded the brigands at Prescott, has been hanged at Prescott. The court-martial has found three others guilty, who are ordered for execution. All who are convicted will be executed.

Accounts from Montreal state that it is doubtful if Sir John Colborne has exceeded the powers vested in him by law, in suspending the Habeas Corpus and authorizing the trial of civil offences by court-martial. Mr. Hart, as counsel for the prisoners, submitted a motion for a writ to stay the proceedings of the Court on the ground that they were illegal. Judgment was to be given on motion by Chief Justice O'Sullivan and Mr. Justice Pyke on Thursday.

Messrs. Panet and Bedard, of Quebec, who had been suspended from office in consequence of their proceedings in regard to the writ of Habeas Corpus, were about to embark for England to support their decisions.---*Atlas.*

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid of the 18th inst. state, that the news of the decease of the Princess Marie of France had caused great regret there in the higher circles, and that all fetes had in consequence been suspended at the French Embassy.---The intelligence o, the taking of Juan d'Ulloa had, on the other hand been favourably received, and had produced some unfavourable parallels drawn between the energy of the French commanders and the listlessness of those of Spain. The Mexican Ambassador had not in consequence shown himself in public since the news arrived —The Earl of Clarendon is represented as openly declaring, that he did not patronize either Navaez, Cordova, or Munagorri, who are apparantly sources of uneasiness to the Queen's Government.---It having been communicated to the Government by General Van Halen, that Cabrera had refused to make any arrangement for sparing the lives of prisoners, authority had been officially sent to this General to continue the system of reprisals; but at the same time energetic notes had been addressed on the subject to the Ambassadors of foreign Powers.---The sittings of the Chambers were without any interest.---Letters had been received from the Philippine islands stating that every thing was tranquil there, and that large shipments of tobacco were making for Spain.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

A rumour is very prevalent that the delay granted to France for signing the last protocol of the conference of London has been prolonged till February the 29th, and that the French cabinet, at the request of the King of the Belgians, has undertaken to open a direct communication with Holland, and to endeavour to bring about an arrangement as to the territorities, by means of a pecuniary indemnity. The King of Holland has not refused entering upon this proposal, but has made his consent subject to that of Prussia, as far as regards Luxemburg. The Prussian cabinet at first showed a disposition to negotiate upon this principle, but has lately positively declared that it cannot consent to any such compromise, and that the treaty of the twenty-four articles must be executed without any alteration, so far as concers the territorial iimits of Belgium and Holland. According to the *Journal de Paris*, the sum offered by Belgium as an indemnity to Holland for Luxemburg and Limburg amounts to more than 100,000,000 francs.—*Atlas, Jan.* 19.

RUSSIA.

A German paper gives publicity to an *on dit*, that a very conciliatory note had been addressed to the Russian cabinet by Lord Clanricarde with reference to the late events in the East. It is put forth by Lord Auckland in India. In addition to this, we are assured that the Comte de Fiquelmont, the Austrian ambassador, has frequent interviews with the Compte de Nesserlrode; and, in short, that nothing can be more amicable than the diplomatic relations now existing at the court of St. Petersburgh.

The Governor-General of Minor Russia has received an imperial rescript to the effect that the Emperor, desirous to assist foreign nations who are in want of corn, and, at the same time, to enable Russian merchants to satisfy, without loss of time the orders for corn which may have been, or might hereafter be, addressed to them, has ordered that three-fourths of the corn now stored in the government reserve depots and in those of the military colonies, may be lent to Russian merchants provided they could show that they had received orders for grain from foreign countries; and that the loan of this corn should be completely gratuitous, but on condition that the borrowers should restore it in kind in the space of six months. On the 20th ult. there were at Odessa 124 English, French, Italian, and Spanish vessels taking in cargoes of wheat and barley. All the other harbours of the Black Sea are equally encumbered with vessels, coming for the same purpose.

The *Liario di Roma* announce the death of the distinguished Russian diplomatist, Prince Livien, in that capital on the 10th inst.---*Ibid.*

* You see how difficult it is to leave off an old custom.

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